THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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GREAT STORM IN NEW YORK.

The Tornado and the Lightning—How the Wind Blew Nobody Good Up Town—Maggie Mitchell in a Tight Place—Lowe's Balloon on the Rampage—A General Blow-Out—Forty Men Knocked Down—One Only Hurt—The United States (Balloon) Gone to Smash.

The peculiarities of the weather usually afford material for good-humored raillery to those whose business it is to "write it up," and so long as its effects are seen only in a cessation of hostilities among the bulls and bears of Broad street, or in the occasional eccentricities of sane people elsewhere, the theme is one legitimate enough for the exercise of the small wit of reporters, and they do well to work the field, for it needs developing, but when men and women are being stricken down in the street as by a plague, and when even the shelter of one's roof is not security against sickness or death from the intense heat, the subject ceases to be a merry one.

The column and a half devoted in yesterday's *Times* to the record of deaths and prostration from *coup de soleil* was sufficiently alarming to nervous people to make them pray earnestly, however long out of practice, for a change of weather, and it is only because the weather has changed that we dare to write even cheerfully about it. Anent this praying for a change of weather, there is a story told of two sailors, who, cast away at sea, had managed to preserve their lives for a few hours upon a raft, but being without food, the storm still raging, and no land in sight, they gave up hope, and concluded that it was time to pray, which one of them is said to have done in this fashion:—

"O Lord! look down with an eye of compassion upon two poor devils afloat! We're not like the land lubbers that worry you every day; we never bothered you before since we were babbies, and you'll never hear from us again if you only save us just this once, O Lord!"

Never for a moment venturing to hint that there is any such moral obliquity in this Christian community, it is true withal that this hot spell brought a quantity of prayers out of people not addicted to that kind of elocution. Whether as a result of this eleventh-hour repentance or not, the comforting breeze which heralded in the morning yesterday was the most welcome visitor New York has known for many years.

Indeed, it might be said, without fear of contradiction, that its presence gave more universal joy than did any great or long-talked-of event in our memory, not excepting the visit of the Prince of Wales, when, as a marriageable young man, he awoke the palpitations of fair bosoms in Fifth avenue, or as a young person of very small brains, he stirred to eulogistic depths our city sages and men of science, or as a Prince he roused the loyalty which might have starved at home had it not come here to be better fed, or as a sensation when he occasioned the spontaneous combustion of the crowd generally.

It was a g-l-o-r-i-o-u-s breeze, and everybody congratulated every other body when they met on the stairs or on the street. Windows were thrown open and Venetian blinds flung to the wall; carpets might fade or curtains swallow the dust, but the breeze must have its way.

Such was the immense relief, although the thermometer had not yet got under 90 degrees in the shade, that we even saw grave business men shake each other convulsively by the hand in Crooks' bar-room, exclaiming, "I say, old fellow, this is jolly; let's have another—." This conversation was overheard on passing through from Nassau to Printing House square. It is convenient to pass that way sometimes. It is a near cut. This explanation may be considered superfluous, but everybody does not know that reporters never drink in business hours. Let the whole world grow wise.

So, even with the thermometer at 90 degrees, such was the change from the fearfully oppressive atmosphere which preceded it, that people felt comparatively satisfied with a temperature under which they had groaned but a week before. Some thought that the hot spell would blow quietly away in this fashion, and that the wind would edge round eastwise and bring us rain. But the weather-wise, they thought otherwise. They said (that is, the old people, not the philosophers) that none of your summer zephyrs are going to restore the atmospheric equilibrium. You are in for a blow, and a big one. Whereupon more of the nervous people began to support themselves against the coming blow.

THE TORNADO.

About noon huge piles of clouds began to rear themselves to windward in fantastic shapes along the horizon from east to west. As they approached the zenith the breeze freshened considerably until near 2 o'clock, when there was a sudden lull, followed by a vivid stream of light—the first flash of the impending battle. The thunder peal had scarcely rolled away when the wind came down with terrible energy, doing more sweeping in a breathing time than the Board of Health have been able to screw out of the Commissioners of Streets in a month. Up town the sight was truly startling. From the Park gate, at which the writer stood when the tornado first struck the island, it seemed tha our Empire City had suddenly met the fate o Sodom and Gomorrah—which God forbid, whether she deserve it or no. The electric fire seemed, veritably, to rain down upon her, so incessant were the flashes rushing in forked lines from zenith to nadir, and as the wind tore northward the dust arose in dense brown clouds, wheeling and towering like the smoke of a conflagration.

On it came, as if a wall of cloud which might at any moment burst and disclose within its boundaries a burning city. On came the tornado, wrenching off window-shutters, rolling over ash-barrels, whirling up awnings, wrenching the roofs of plebean shanties when it caught hold of the vulgar things, chasing human nature in every direction in search of shelter, and causing a state of commotion along the avenues generally that would have been highly edifying to professors of dancing and calisthenics, or to the witty person who said lately that since the last improvement in hoop-skirts we saw much more of polite society.

A BALLOON IN ITS DEATH FLURRY.

The writer had been invited to partake of a few mouthfuls of fresh air with some friends in the car of Lowe's balloon, a thousand feet or so above high-water level. He had gone up to the amphitheatre early in the afternoon, in time, as he supposed, for his aerated lunch. He found, however, that owing to certain eccentricities of the conveyance which was to bring him to the sky-parlor, it was thought prudent to postpone the trip, and to be contented with Doyle's balloon-punch and another peculiarity of that person which develops itself in pie. There had been three ascents before the writer arrived, in one of which—the last one of the morning—Miss Maggie Mitchell had distinguished herself in *deux temps* with Harry Leslie—not on the tight rope, by any means. She went up with him, accompanied by an old lady relative. Things in the upper air, however, got even too stirring for Maggie, as the premonitory symptoms of the coming hurricane began to show themselves.

Leslie, who is a skilful æronaut, gave the signal for return, and the cables were hauled in and the balloon landed in safety, not, however, before taking the top of a flagstaff at one end of the ampitheatre, and tipping the car against the roof of the building. Leslie says Miss Mitchell is a trump, whatever that means. When they came tilting against the flagstaff and bump against the amphitheatre. "What shall I do, what shall I do, Harry?" said Maggie. "Hold me tight," said Harry, and so she did. They were hauled in safely as before stated, nobody was frightened but the venerable lady aforesaid, who, to see what she saw might well afford to pay her dollar, and a pennorth or two of fright. After this somewhat dangerous descent it was concluded to make the balloon fast for the day, and she was secured, as is customary when the wind blows high, with ten one-inch cables firmly secured to the platform by ring and bolt.

The writer, modest in most things, dares to plead to a fair allowance of self-conceit on the subject of the weather. Most people are precocious in his way. Those French philosophers, for instance, who promised us a cool summer, and told us the reason why. Theirs was a scientific self conceit.

The writer's, however, is only natural. He does not say anything more. He only claims that when he says its going to blow, it blows. He does not say it is "because the equilibrium of the atmosphere has been disturbed by the generation of moderate quantities of caloric and eccentricity;" but he says that "when big clouds rise behind the wind after a hot spell, then look out for squalls"—and he looks out for squalls, and they come. If the philosophers said it the other way, there would be a dead calm for a month; just as after telling you that owing to the prevalence of extraordinary fields of ice in the extreme Polar regions, we were sure to have a cool summer, and on proof the thermometer passes up to 104 degrees in the shade.

There is a growing contempt for weather prophets of all kinds, which augurs badly for the almanac-makers. If you want to preserve your character for sanity, don't presume to know more than an old cow, who goes under a hedge an hour before the rain comes on. With about as much knowledge—hence his conceit of it—as an experienced cow, the writer suggested to the balloon-keeper the propriety of "flattening her out" by letting her gas off. He said it was all right, that she would ride it; but it wasn't all right, as she didn't.

At 2·40 o'clock the tornado tumbled into the amphitheatre, and swung the huge ball about in such a way that it was evident that she would break away from her moorings, unless better secured, and that speedily. Some twenty men belonging to the place, and as many more, hackmen, policemen, and spectators, rushed down into the arena, and, laying hold of the ropes, did their utmost to control the fury of the unruly monster. Now dashing from side to side of the amphitheatre; now sweeping around whizzing in its rotary motion; again stopping suddenly as if for breath, then leaping upwards to the utmost tension of her cable to dash down again; all the while flinging the men about in the most uncomfortable manner. Several of them were carried up ten and twelve feet and flung floundering on the platform. Leslie seemed to hold to her like a cat, and as if he were practising some new feat, upon the success of which his future fame depended.

A few moments, however, showed plainly that neither balloon nor men could stand the tug much longer, and it was concluded to let the gas out. The valve was opened accordingly, and the gas began to escape. It might have been better had the valve been let alone, but it might also have been worse. The immediate result of the partial escape was of course to make concave that side pressed by the wind, leaving her, in this shape, still more at the mercy of the tornado. All control was now lost, yet still the men clung on, rising and falling, borne down by the side of the balloon, prostrate on the platform, or the next moment caught by the ropes and netting, and flung in a way which was no longer amusing, but extremely perilous. Then came the last and final "blow," bearing the now ferocious thing to the extreme end of the cables in the direction of the Park: then suddenly shooting her up in the air, bursting the netting, liberating her, and flinging insensible upon the platform a poor fellow who had clung on to his bread and butter to the last moment. Liberated from the netting, the gas of course expanded, and in a second, even before she had crossed Fifty-ninth street, the balloon burst into fragments, and was carried off into the Park like some unhappy monster hurled headlong into Hades.

It is scarcely fair, perhaps, to call the Park Hades, but to make the simile good it must be remembered that all this time there was only light enough to see what was going on below from the stand of the amphitheatre. Sky and all other surroundings were shut out by the impenetrable cloud of dust. Some twenty of the men ran after the fugitive, the others gathering around the poor fellow who had fallen. He had held on in the last convulsive effort of the balloon for freedom, then raised some fourteen feet, from which height he was hurled upon his head. He was quite insensible when he was carried up from the arena. He was, however, carefully attended by Mr. De Vera, the chemist of the establishment, and in a short time was restored to consciousness. His face and head were badly contused; his hands, as those of the other men, were badly cut up with the ropes, but, happily, this is the sum of his ills. When last seen he was doing his share at a "blow out," which was given to the wounded after the "blow up."

Shortly after the tornado ceased, the men who had followed the balloon through the torrent of rain into the Park returned, bearing the remnants of the erratic globe, like lesser Atlases, upon their shoulders, thoroughly drenched and battered by the storm. As they marched in, carrying the sections of the huge wilted thing, they looked as if they had found a monstrous whale in his native element, skinned him, and brought away his hide in triumph.

Four or five days, it is supposed, will set all to rights, as all of the balloon has been recovered but the gas. The man who went to look for that has not come back, and they don't mean to wait for him.

Terrible Effects of Lightning in Brooklyn.

BOILER EXPLOSION AND LOSS OF LIFE.

During the prevalence of the thunder-storm yesterday afternoon the electric fluid descended the large chimney of Lawrence & Son's cordage factory, situated in Bushwick avenue, E. D., and caused fearful havoc and loss of life. It is stated that the fluid entered the engine-room, and severed the supply pipe of the boilers, which were well supplied with water a few hours previously. Immediately after the severance a dreadful explosion took place, the two boilers being precipitated through the building to a distance of some four hundred feet, tearing and destroying all the buildings and interruptions in their path.

The boilers took opposite directions, one going towards and nearly reaching Johnson street, carrying away in its course a portion of the ginning house attached to the factory. The other plunged through Wall's stable, and lodged in the rear of the ropewalk, a distance of at least four hundred feet from the starting point. The engineer of the establishment, Mr. William Boyle, met a most horrible death by this casualty. He was at work in the engine-room when the electric fluid entered it and the explosion took place, and his body, horribly mutilated, and minus a leg and arm, was found a few minutes afterwards some five hundred feet from the ruins. Mr. Boyle was a very careful, sober, and industrious man. He leaves a widow and four children. The loss of property by this explosion is estimated at $15,000.

A WOMAN KILLED BY LIGHTNING, ETC.

A woman residing in the house of Mr. Charles Elfins, in Marion street, near Howard avenue, was instantly killed by lightning. She was sitting in a room in the lower part of the house at the time. A man who keeps a store in Fulton avenue, near Nevins street, while engaged in cleaning the gutter in front of his premises, was prostrated by lightning. He was taken to his home, in Flatbush avenue, by some neighbors. His case is not of a dangerous character. The spire of the Presbyterian Church (Rev. Mr. Greenleaf, pastor), in Franklin avenue, near Myrtle avenue, was shattered by lightning. A blacksmith-shop in Bergen street, near Smith street, was somewhat damaged by lightning. The police telegraph wires connecting the different stations were blown down by the storm, and communication was thereby interrupted for several hours. The gale was severe throughout the city, and considerable damage was done by the blowing down of fences, uprooting of trees, etc.

A ROW OF BUILDINGS BLOWN DOWN.

A row of six new three-story brick buildings, in Warren street, near Fourth avenue, were levelled to the ground yesterday afternoon by the gale. They were nearly finished. The loss will amount to about $18,000.

STRANGE FREAK OF LIGHTNING.

During the thunder shower yesterday, which was very severe in Jersey City, the lightning struck a large tree in York street, completely stripping the bark from top to bottom, but leaving no other mark of its presence.—*N. Y. Times of to-day.*

MEXICO.

The Empress Carlotta Going to Europe to Negotiate a New Loan—Secret European Mission from the Emperor—Outrages Upon Americans—Napoleon's Designs Against the United States—What He Proposes to do when Peace in Europe is Restored—Reported Capture of Tampico, Etc.

NEW NATURALIZATION LAW.

CITY OF MEXICO, July 3.—Contrary to general belief, the Emperor could obtain almost unlimited loans in Europe if the United States were to recognize the Emperor. Both English and German capitalists stand ready and anxious to back him up to any amount the moment the Federal Government shows the least favorable change towards the empire; but that ugly "if" interferes, and spoils the trade. The revenues have been constantly increasing, the commerce of the country is greater than ever before, and the new tax system must yield a large income, if it ever shall be enforced; and, altogether the financial condition is as promising as at any other period. But the renewed activity and unexpected successes of the Liberals must necessarily call for greater activity and increase of the Imperial army, which must cause corresponding increase of expenditures, which will doubtless exceed the estimates of the Minister of War.

SECRET EUROPEAN MISSION.

On the English steamer which sailed from Vera Cruz yesterday went out Senor Eloin, chief of the Emperor's Cabinet He goes upon a special mission to France and Austria; but his instructions are secret, and can only be guessed at. It can refer but to two things—arrangement for the retention of troops and foreign assistance, or abdication of the Emperor. Madame Rumor has set afloat a most improbable story—that the Emperor has become so heartily sick of the condition of affairs, that he intends to order an election immediately after the withdrawal of the first detachment of French troops. No interference of any kind is to be tolerated at the polls; but it is to be a full and free expression of the will of the Mexican people; and if a majority declare their preference for a republic over the empire, the Emperor will at once abdicate, as he does not choose to rule over an unwilling people. Of course this is mere sensation: although it is well known that his Majesty's preferences are in favor of a life in Europe, and that he remains here most unwillingly, and only upon reasons of state.

The capture of Matamoras was a severe blow to the empire, as it threw the whole northern frontier into the Liberals' hands, as well as endangered the whole Gulf coast above Vera Cruz. The city press have been outspoken and severe in their remarks upon the late course of the Emperor, who apparently looked upon all the proceedings in the North with the utmost unconcern; and the strictures of the French journals would have insured their suppression had they been anything but French. The *Estafette* was particularly bitter in its remarks, and laid the whole disaster upon the Emperor: but, of course, there are two sides to the affair, and when the whole truth is made known it will be seen that Marshal Bazaine is the responsible party. The lukewarmness of the French almost amounts to opposition, and so dissatisfied are the Emperor and the Marshal that neither seeks to conciliate the other.

The control of the military is in the hands of the Marshal, who orders forces to such points as he deems necessary, and he has nearly altogether ignored Matamoras and Tampico. The Austrian and Belgian troops are placed in all the exposed positions, while the French loll at their ease in this capital and other large cities. The Marshal, however, appears to have an eye to Chihuahua, Sonora, and Sinaloa, it is believed here, with the ultimate design of holding those States as indemnity for French claims. It is certain that upon several occasions the Liberals took strong towns in the interior without firing a shot, and exacted contributions of the inhabitants, the French soldiers in the meanwhile being snug and safe behind their works, saying they had orders only to defend themselves, and, unless attacked, would not fight the Liberals.

NAPOLEON'S DESIGNS AGAINST THE UNITED STATES.

The French continue very bitter in their feelings against Americans, and especially the newly arrived officers are very free in their expressions of what is the design of Napoleon towards the United States. A prominent officer, a few days since, declared in very offensive terms the French hatred of American progression, and declared it to be the settled policy of both England and France to prevent the United States from obtaining a foothold, under any pretense, upon Mexico. His argument was that if the Federal Government should do so, it would control the commerce of the world, dictate terms to France and England, and with the alliance of Russia, endanger the peace of Europe; the States would soon dispossess Spain of Cuba, thus acquiring the monopoly of the cotton, sugar, and coffee trade—the prime necessities of the world—and thus make all other nations mere tributaries to them. He also observed that so well was this understood by the two nations most interested in preventing it, that the co-operation was already agreed upon, and the peace of Europe once secured, the Mexican question would be solved, and that, too, not at all to the liking of the United States. This may be all bosh, but the officer's position enables him to acquire the state secrets, and the fact that it accords with the expressions of all new arrivals is at least significant.

ARRIVAL OF MEJIA AND STAFF AT MEXICO.

General Mejia and staff arrived here last night, to consult with the Department upon affairs upon the frontier. Marshal Bazaine has gone to look after affairs in that direction, and it is not at all likely he will remain a quiet spectator of Liberal successes. He has the power to recapture Matamoras in a few weeks. Whether he will exercise that power is problematical.

TAMPICO REPORTED CAPTURED.

The Liberals claim that Tampico and Tuspan are both in their hands. General Lamadrid, after heroically defending Tampico several weeks against large odds, suddenly pronounced against the empire and raised the Liberal flag, turning his guns upon the few French soldiers and inhabitants. This Lamadrid is looked upon with suspicion by both parties. He commanded a brigade in the Liberal army, and fought the French at Puebla, but was among the first to give in his adhesion to the empire, for which he was rewarded with an important command. He has proved himself to be a skilful soldier; but if his recent betrayal of his command at Tampico be true, it stamps him as a double traitor. But his course is in entire keeping with Mexican character—most of the officers have changed colors so often within the last ten years that it is not a difficult task for them to make the leap from the Imperial to the Liberal lines. There are many honorable exceptions to this rule, however, and several of this class are now in the United States.

VERA CRUZ, July 9.—The American mail steamer *Manhattan*, which was to leave here for Havana and New York at noon yesterday, did not do so in consequence of being detained per orders to that effect received telegraphically from the city of Mexico.

A MESSENGER FROM MAXIMILIAN TO MIRAMON.

An Austrian or Belgian officer has taken passage on board of the American steamer, *en route* for Europe, who is the bearer of a despatch from Maximilian to Miramon. It is that Maximilian is making arrangements to leave at an early date. It is said that he would do so now but that the French object, and constrain him to remain until they are ready to withdraw their troops, and the French debt matter is settled.

Santa Anna's proclamation has been received here, printed in Castilian, and in circular form. Certain parties are very busy in circulating copies of it.

TAMPICO REPORTED TAKEN.

There is a rumor in circulation in this city that Tampico has been taken by the Liberals.

EXCITEMENT AT VERA CRUZ—SKIRMISH BETWEEN THE LIBERAL AND IMPERIAL FORCES.

Yesterday Vera Cruz was thrown into a state of excitement in consequence of the circulation of several reports that fighting was going on at a place situated thirteen miles in a westerly direction from the city. At the same time the non-arrival of the mail train on time, and for some three hours afterwards, seemed to confirm the reports. Subsequently we learned that an imperial patrol left Tajaria, going westward towards La Pulga. On the way it met a small body of Liberals reconnoitering, and skirmished with them. While this was going on, a patrolling party of Imperialists, who had travelled eastward from La Pulga, came up and reinforced the others, who were still engaged.

The mail train, which had left Paso del Macho at six A. M., arrived at La Pulga at twenty minutes past eight, and was stopped. Six hundred thousand dollars in specie and a guard was on the train. The train guard was sent down at once to the scene of the skirmish, but the Liberals had retreated before their arrival. The casualties were few in number. The railroad train was then run on to this city. As soon as the facts were made public the excitement subsided.

At three A. M. yesterday morning the Liberal cavalry left the immediate vicinity of Vera Cruz and moved off, dividing into three columns, and taking separate roads.

ZITACUARO.

The report has been confirmed that Recules has occupied Zitacuaro. He was reinforced by the commands of Castillo and Ugalde, and the partisan rangers of the Department of Toluca.—*New York Herald.*

The Girl Who Was Starved and Frozen for Three Weeks.

From the Pittsburg (Pa.) Dispatch, July 13.

Our readers will doubtless remember the remarkable case of Louisa Blackburn, who was found under a haystack in North Beaver Township, Lawrence county, in December last, where she had lain, without food and with very little covering, for a period of about three weeks. She was in a dying condition when found, both feet having been frozen, and her body greatly emaciated by long fasting.

She slowly gained strength, and after several weeks of medical treatment, it became necessary to amputate both of her limbs about four inches below the knees. She also lost the sight of one eye, caused by the effects of severe cold. It was feared that she would not survive the operation of double amputation, but after many weeks of nursing she began to recover, and is now able to crawl about in quite a lively manner. She is living in the same vicinity, and is supported by the Poor Directors of the township. A considerable sum of money has been raised for the purpose of purchasing her artificial feet, but it is thought that these appliances would be useless, owing to the fact that the "stumps" are drawn backwards, not having been kept straight with the remainder of the limbs after amputation. She has lately made several attempts to stand, and comes so near succeeding that she thinks she will yet be able to walk upright.

She is so active that she can crawl into bed herself, and get out again, by climbing down the bed-post. She is likely to lose the sight of her other eye, as a film, resembling cataract, is now making its appearance upon the ball. She still persists in the story she originally told of having escaped from Salt Lake City, with her mother and sister, who died from the hardships of the journey, and were buried on the way. Very few persons believe the statement, and there are good reasons for regarding it as greatly exaggerated, or a sheer fabrication. The fact of her having remained so long a time in the hay-stack is corroborated by respectable citizens, and her recovery, considering her almost hopeless condition, is one of the most singular acts on record. She has also been the occasion of much unpleasant feeling and controversy among persons in the immediate neighborhood; but since her recovery the gossip venders have had but little to say about her or the manner of her treatment.

Mr. Forney's "Man Jones."

A CURIOUS STORY ABOUT THE "SENATOR"—INVESTIGATION ORDERED, ETC.

From the New York Times of to-day.

In the discussion in the Senate upon the bill to increase the pay of the employes of the Senate, Mr. Fessenden took occasion to object to the management of the stationery-room in Mr. Forney's department. It appears that the "Keeper of Stationery" is one Mr. Jones, confidential clerk of Mr. Forney, and familiarly known as "Forney's man." Mr. Fessenden says this employe is very rarely present at his post, and he intimates that Jones is engaged in certain other pursuits. He now receives a salary of $2100 for absolutely doing nothing, and it is sought to raise his salary for this arduous labor to the sum of $2500, and give him a messenger besides at $1500. Mr. Fessenden objects to this, and invites an examination into the management of the stationery-room. Mr. Jones principally occupies his time upon the floor of the House and Senate in lobbying bills through Congress. His position as an employe in the Senate enables him to get the *entree* in each House, and facilities for button-holing the members. Whether this is done under sanction of Mr. Forney or not has not transpired, but it is evident that the Senate is not inclined to encourage this kind of sinecure, and Mr. Jones will probably be required to give more of his attention to the stationery room hereafter, which will seriously interfere with his lobby schemes.

Progress of the Paris Exhibition Building.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Morning Star* writes:—

"The Champs de Mars is one vast scene of excavating, levelling, engineering, and erecting. Railways run over the Point de Jena carrying earth to the Trocadero, which is being levelled. The Trocadero is the height opposite the Ecole Militaire, and the spot on which was to have been erected the marble palace for that poor Prince who thus wrote his own melancholy epitaph:—'Born King of Rome—died an Austrian colonel.' Railways run across the Champs de Mars, around it, about it, every where; thousands of hands work night and day. But this is not all. Already there arises the skeleton of the vast Industrial Palace. A large segment of the vast circular iron gallery which is to run around the building is already erected, and from it you can give a slight guess at what the whole will be."

THIRD EDITION

FROM WASHINGTON THIS AFTERNOON.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, July 19.

Mr. Clarke's Resignation.

The inferences drawn from the fact that the Hon Freeman Clarke's resignation was in any wise influenced by the report of the House Committee on the National Banks, are very unjust to that gentleman. The state of the case is directly the reverse. Mr. Clarke regards the report of that Committee as coming very far short of the truth and the facts of the matter; and he finds cause of complaint because the Committee did not investigate the cases of the Memphis and Venango Banks, in which the Government loses nearly a million of dollars. He further maintains that the present system of designating National banks as Government depositories, which is beyond his control, is a vicious one, and tends to corrupt the banks by allowing them to keep on deposit a larger amount of public money than they furnish securities for. He also avers that as the law now stands it is not sufficiently summary in its features to enable him to proceed promptly against a defaulting bank. These facts are among the causes of his resignation. He says he urged the Committee to make the examination thorough, and that they did not.

The South Carolina Plantations.

The Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau in South Carolina, writing to headquarters, mentions several cases where negroes are prevented from filling contracts on account of the scarcity of provisions. One case in particular is the Ramsay Plantation, on Black river, near Georgetown, S. C. 145 acres of rice, 50 acres of corn, and 17 acres of potatoes, etc., are being cultivated. Sixty freedmen are employed. They were to subsist themselves, but now their provisions have run out, and it lacks three months of being harvest time. The planter has no provisions to give and no money to purchase, so he asks Government to furnish subsistence to laborers and take mortgage on crops as security.

General Fisk, writing from Nashville, Tenn., to the Freedmen's Bureau here, gives a statement of the condition of the freedmen's schools in the State of Tennessee for the quarter ending June 30, 1866. The whole number of schools is 77, employing 183 teachers, and having an average daily attendance of 13,236 scholars. Of these 1884 are taught in alphabet, 7245 in spelling, 6924 in reading, and the remainder in arithmetic, geography, and grammar.

General Fisk further states that the schools at Memphis were temporarily suspended by the bloody riots in May. Eight school-houses were burned, school furniture and books were given to the flames, and a teacher murdered. Immediate steps were taken to rebuild the school-houses and re-establish the schools. A first-class high school will be opened at Memphis in September next.

Assessments for the Blair Party.

Government officials in this State are to be assessed 33⅓ per cent. on their yearly salary, to be collected in full for July, August, September, and November, which is to go to the Blair party for use in the coming November election. At least $300,000 will be realized in Maryland, which, with funds raised by the Tiger Club Claim Agency, and the percentage allotted from Washington Department assessments, will give the Rebel interest in Maryland $200,000, and the influence of 1600 resident officials. Notwithstanding all these odds, the loyalists have selected out the more honest, upright, conscientious men of the different districts, and will go before the people with purity, integrity, and true patriotism.

The New Tariff Bill.

The Tariff bill, which passed the House yesterday, is almost purely administrative in its character. It imposes duties on but three articles, to wit:—Cigars, two dollars and a half per pound and fifty per cent, *ad valorem*, forbids their importation otherwise than in boxes containing not more than five hundred, and requires them to be stamped by a regular Custom House stamp, and provides that all sold without such stamp shall be subject to seizure and forfeiture. Imposes a duty of three cents per pound on cotton, and provides that all mixtures in which alcohol is the chief ingredient shall pay the same duty as is imposed upon distilled spirits. The section providing for a Bureau of Statistics is included in the bill, and will form a valuable adjunct to the Bureau of the Special Commissioner of the Revenues.

The Two Conventions.

The convention of the Unconditional Union men, which was to have met in Baltimore, has been postponed until the 15th of August, as the convention of the Johnsonites has been called for the 25th instant, next Wednesday, and it was thought expedient to adjourn the loyal nominations until the Democracy should have fairly shown their hands.

The Neutrality Question.

General Banks will make a report on the neutrality question before adjournment.

The Reorganization of the Judiciary.

Both Houses have finally passed a bill reducing the number of judges of the Supreme Court to nine, and reconstructing the judicial districts. It was intimated in the caucus the other night that the President might veto this bill.

Resignation of Representative Rousseau.

General Rousseau was in his seat yesterday, and participated in the proceedings. He has written his letter of resignation, and will probably send it to the Governor of Kentucky.

The Cabinet Changes.

Cabinet paragraphs furnish no news and but little speculation. It is fully understood that Secretaries Stanton and Harlan will not resign for some time, if at all.

Governor Randall's appointment as Postmaster-General is hung up in the Senate. His friends are working assiduously for his confirmation, but he is strenuously opposed by many Senators on account of his leading connection with the Philadelphia Convention. The vote will be very close.

FROM CAPE MAY TO-DAY.

Grand Ball of the Athletic Base Ball Club at Congress Hall To-night.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

CAPE MAY, July 19.—A grand ball will be given to the Athletic Base Ball Club, in the concert-room of Congress Hall, this evening. The affair is under the management of William E. Sinn, lessee of the Chesnut Street Theatre, Philadelphia, Mark Hassler, Ralph M. Townsend, Frank Merrihew, Mr. Meeser, of the *Sunday Mercury*, Charles F. Potts, Mr. Spangs, and others, and promises to be a brilliant affair.

[Second Despatch.]

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

CAPE ISLAND, July 19.—The Athletic Base Ball Club arrived by the first train this morning, and were escorted to Congress Hall by a large committee of gentlemen, especially appointed. At the hotel Hassler's Band welcomed them with splendid music. This evening a grand ball will be given to them at Congress Hall.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 18.—The cargo of the ship *Hornet*, burned at sea, was largely insured in the Pacific Insurance Company. The losses are being promptly paid in gold coin.

133,060 lbs. No. 1 American grade wool have been sold during the past week at 16 to 21 cents. A large amount of this goes per ship *Lookout*, loading for Boston.

In the case of Emil Grisar vs. Irwin McDowell, Judge Field, of the U. S. Circuit Court, yesterday gave judgment in favor of the defendant. This confirms the Government in the possession of the property known as Black Point, on which fortifications have been erected.

The receipts of bullion from all quarters since July 1st have been $2,000,000.

Mining stocks are firm, but transactions limited. Ophir, $270; Yellow Jacket, $650; Savage, $910. Legal-tenders, 71.

Indiana Union Convention.

NEW ALBANY, Ind., July 18.—The Union Congressional Convention was held at the Fair Grounds to-day. Five counties were represented, and about 7000 persons were present, including a large number of ladies. J. M. McCampbell was elected Chairman. An able spech was made in the forenoon by the Hon. H. W. Newcomb, of Indianapolis, which was warmly applauded.

At 2 P. M. Governor Morton appeared, accompanied by General Graham and others. He seems weak, and was assisted to the stand. When taking his seat he delivered an eloquent address of nearly three hours, during which he was frequently greeted with vociferous applause.

An Incident in the Life of a Murderer.

From the Cincinnati Commercial, July 14.

Watson, the professional burglar, and murderer of Captain Menter, who is to be hung on the 31st of next month, sent recently, per Adams Express, to the Clerk of Perry county, Indiana, a package containing a letter, and the revolver with which the murder was committed. In the course of his operations Watson entered the residence of the clerk above mentioned, for the purpose of obtaining his keys and robbing the safe. Gaining access to the sleeping apartment of the clerk, he found, sleeping soundly, and entirely without suspicion of harm, the husband, wife, and infant child. Turning the light of his "glim" around the room, the guilty "cracksman" noticed on the table a loaded revolver. He looked at the weapon, and then at the sleeping child and mother, and thought that if in the course of his search for the keys he should awake the father, he might have to murder them all in order to escape. Dreading such work, he quietly took the revolver and left the house; and with the revolver he murdered Captain Menter.

Old Samaritan Manuscripts.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* remarks that the Palestine Exploration Fund has begun to yield most promising results in a province where they were least expected and most needed, viz., in that of Semitic Palæography. A certain number of photographs taken by the exploring expedition on various spots of the Holy Land, and comprising representations of some of the oldest Samaritan manuscripts, and further Samaritan and Hebrew inscriptions of a remote age, have been submitted by the Committee to Mr. Deutsch, of the British Museum. This gentleman has now reported upon the matter at some length, and, it appears, has been able to arrive at some very interesting conclusions, chiefly with regard to a long-contested Samaritan inscription found upon a stone in a Mohammedan minaret at Nabulus. Mr. Deutsch has completely restored the reading of this probably oldest epigraph in existence. A great deal of additional light is also thrown, by these new materials, upon the vexed question of the age, and primitive shape of the square Hebrew character, the final decision of which must be of the highest import for Biblical and post-Biblical criticism, archæology, antiquities, history, and the rest.

Gen. Lane's Previous Thoughts on Suicide.

The Kansas *Chief*, commenting upon the suicide of General James H. Lane, says:—

"The act appears to have been no sudden idea with himself. It is related of him, that immediately after his first election to the Senate, in which contest his chances had been desperate, a friend asked him what he would have done if he had failed? Lane, pulling out a pistol, replied that if he had received information that he was beaten, he should have blown out his brains on the spot. It was his last and only hope—he had worked and lived for that position—and if he had failed, he had made up his mind to live no longer."

GENERAL SHERMAN'S VOTE.—It will be remembered that Governor Oglesby, of Illinois, at the meeting at Salem, in "Egypt," on the 4th inst., called General Sherman a Democrat, to which the General promptly replied:—"I never was a Democrat; I never voted but once in my life." The Zanesville (Ohio) *Courier* tells this story of the General:—While on the grand march to the sea, a fellow-officer one evening asked him for whom he was going to vote. The General replied that he should not vote; he had voted but once, and then he disfranchised himself. Such looks of wonder and incredulity as this produced may be imagined, but the General, paying no attention thereto, proceeded:—"I never voted for a President but once in my life, and that was for Buchanan; and I am since satisfied that any person who was —— fool enough to do that has not sense enough to exercise the elective franchise. I disfranchised myself, and consequently shall not vote."

A WINDFALL.—It is stated that Miss Jennie L. Douglass, of New York, has received a legacy of one hundred thousand dollars from a relative in Scotland. Miss Douglass is a native of New York, and was for many years a teacher at Newburg, and subsequently in Washington city. She was employed during the war in one of the departments at Washington, and also at the hospitals for wounded soldiers.

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS.

COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.

Chinese Thunder.

From the Tribune.

The New York *Times* of Tuesday prints an alarming letter from Mr. Raymond. According to this letter everything in Washington is really going to the bad, and we are verging upon national chaos. General Paine, of Wisconsin, is the leader of the new chaos party, having offered a resolution in reference to distributing arms, which is the "first step towards preparation for another civil war." Furthermore, *if* the Southern States should elect Congressmen, and *if* said Congressmen elect should come to Washington, and *if* the President should recognize these Congressmen elect as the true Congress, and *if* there are Northern Democrats enough elected to make a majority with the Southerners, there will be a dreadful row. The radicals will "drive the rival Congress with the President and his Cabinet *and* supporters (H. J. R. headforemost) into the Potomac." This is what the radicals mean—Mr. Boutwell, especially, being the most sanguinary. As to the President intending in any contingency to use force, or anything like it, why it "is purely an invention, or the crazy dream of a political nightmare," whatever that may be.

We are assured by our bewildered acrobat that "the Philadelphia Convention is another source of panic to the Union party." We claim to know something of the Union party, and our knowledge indicates general contentment and resolution. The Philadelphia Convention excites a little curiosity; but as to panic, we have yet to hear of the first true Republican who has had a single tremor. The Republican party spoke its mind very freely in the hundred newspapers from which we made extracts a few days since, and we have no recollection of any panic, or apprehension, or the slightest possible fear of the Philadelphia Convention. Mr. Raymond's panic is of his own creation—an air-drawn dagger that distresses his soul, and his only. He constructively censures the Convention in this letter—but yet he sees no harm in "consultation." What good, say we? Would he have us believe that the Johnson politicians are going all the way to Philadelphia merely to consult? Mr. Johnson himself does not think so; for we understand he expects great consolation from this Convention. Mr. Seward does not think so; for he tells us in a letter that he means the Convention shall exercise a certain pressure upon Congress, and compel the admission of the Rebel States upon their own terms.

But this Convention, according to Mr. Raymond, would never have been necessary had the Union party been true—and even now it is not "wise for the leaders of the Union party to ignore or underrate it." Here, then, we have the essence of Mr. Raymond's philosophy. The Union party is going to ruin because it will not obey him and those who have him in keeping—because it will not gratify Mr. Johnson and Mr. Seward by deliberately surrendering to the spirit of slavery all that we had gained from the slave power—because it will not follow Mr. Raymond in a series of tergiversations which for rapidity and shamelessness have no parallel in modern political history, and which have occasioned for that gentleman the pitying contempt of every Republican—because it will not follow adventurers like Randall and Ishmaelites like Cowan, we are now in the hands of traitors who mean civil war—hopelessly demoralized, indeed, unless it return to the platform of Randall and Doolittle, as explained and defended by Raymond. Do we doubt these things? Listen to this new Titus Oates shouting it from the watch-tower, calling upon all men to come and see his discovery—the treason he has unearthed, the crimes he has exposed, the conspiracy of General Paine and Mr. Boutwell, and the "ablest and most sincere radical," whose name is not given, but who, we infer, is Mr. Stevens.

We can say to Mr. Raymond that the Union party is not to be frightened from its mission by gong-beating and Chinese thunder. We can imagine a timid, time serving soldier, whose courage is none of the purest, in a position requiring calmness and bravery. "Let us run away; let us throw down our guns; better than all, let us surrender, and have done with strife." This is Mr. Raymond's situation, and the meaning of his letter. He would surrender the Union party to President Johnson, and make Randall and Doolittle its keepers. Being in a surrendering mood himself—having, indeed, gone over, haversack and musket, to the enemy—he wonders that the party does not follow. It is not the first time that men in abandoning their colors have made wild appeals to their comrades to follow their example. Benedict Arnold became very earnest when he wrote of the wrongs of Washington and the patriot party, and his earnestness is well imitated by Mr. Raymond.

Formation of the Republican Party in 1856, and the Proposed Conservative Party of 1866.

From the Herald.

The passage of the Kansas and Nebraska bill during the Presidential term of poor Pierce brought on the political agitation which gave origin to the Republican party. A few politicians gathered at Pittsburg, Pa., on the 22d day of February, 1856, and there adopted a series of resolutions, and called their organization the Republican party. An executive committee was appointed, and a convention called to meet in Philadelphia on the 17th of June following, for the purpose of nominating candidates for President and Vice-President. From this small assemblage and insignificant gathering at Pittsburg, as it was then supposed, dates the commencement of the party which now has control of Congress.

Very few persons were sanguine enough to imagine when the Pittsburg Convention assembled, that the movement would amount to anything in the campaign of that year. The most that was anticipated was the division of the anti-Democratic element and a diversion from the Fillmore party sufficient to secure the success of the Democracy and give them a new lease of power. But the Philadelphia Convention met and nominated General Fremont as its candidate for President. An exciting campaign followed, which resulted, not in a small diversion from Fillmore, but in Fremont receiving a larger number of votes in the Northern or free States than did Mr. Buchanan, the successful candidate in the race.

This success was wholly unprecedented. Here was a party springing into existence, arraying itself in opposition to all the other political organizations, and in eight months from the time of its first convention securing within a few thousand a majority of the popular vote in the then free States. In two years more it revolutionized the popular branch of Congress, and in four years obtained possession of every branch of the national Government. It has now been in power for nearly six years, and has reached a period in its history in which it will be called to a test of its deeds instead of its promises. The distracted condition of our country and the severe struggle with the Rebellion so overshadowed everything else that the party escaped this test until the present time. But the close of the war has brought up new questions and new issues, and the factious, demoralizing, and revolutionary action of the present Congress has created a necessity for a reorganization of parties greater than that which existed at the inauguration of the Republican party. The corruption exhibited by Congress and its propensity for all manner of jobs, as well as the lamentable want of statesmanship exhibited by the party in Congress in its treatment of the great question of restoration, have prepared the way for the success of a new party movement and made it necessary to the country. In this emergency a call is issued for a conservative convention, to be held in Philadelphia, for the purpose of inaugurating a movement that will drive the present revolutionary radical faction from power secure the restoration of the country, and enable the nation to appropriate to itself the practical benefits of the war. This move has its origin in fully as responsible and influential sources as did the Republican party, and, like the latter, is opposed by the party in power. It has created greater consternation with the leading politicians of both parties, and starts off with ten times the prestige, with broader issues and a better opportunity to enlist the sympathies and support of the people, than any party has heretofore had in this country.

The Republican party started out to oppose the extension of slavery and Mormonism, and in opposition to the extravagance at Washington. Slavery is now abolished, and in its stead we have the paramount question of restoration of the Union, and a united country in the place of our present distracted condition, with Congress closing the door against the representatives from nearly one-half of the States. In regard to the corruption and financial shortcomings, the abuses under the rule of the radicals have increased a thousand fold, and the scheme to increase the burdens of the people covered up in the Tariff bill, Freedmen's Bureau bill, national bank legislation, Montana and other jobs, present a record without parallel. All these things furnish material for this Philadelphia Convention to present to the people an array of facts so overwhelming against the radical faction that it cannot fail to arouse the whole country. The Philadelphia Convention, rightly managed, can so direct the contest that the party in power will be forced into obscurity far more rapidly than it rose at its commencement. There are yet over two years before the next Presidential election, and with the capital which the managers of this new movement have at their disposal, their complete success in that campaign is much easier than was the triumph of the Republican party after four years' contest. There is also sufficient time, backed as they are with the momentous questions of the day, to change the result of the approaching Congressional election in a sufficient number of the Northern States to secure control of the next Congress and the defeat of the present revolutionary faction which is now usurping power and hastening the destruction of the country. To this point the Philadelphia Convention should direct its efforts by exhibiting a scathing analysis of the corruptions, shortcomings, and deception of the party now holding control of both branches of Congress. If the proceedings of that Convention are well-timed and properly conducted, there is no reason why its success may not be more remarkable than was that of the Republican party. It has a better opportunity. All that is necessary is to properly improve it, and success is certain.

Reconstruction of the Cabinet.

From the Times.

The restoration of the Union is to be preceded by a reconstruction of the Cabinet. The resignation of Mr. Denison and Mr. Speed will be followed by the resignation of others, until the President shall have advisers whose opinions and purposes harmonize with his policy.

In these changes there is nothing to justify surprise, although there is undoubtedly much to occasion regret to those who have hoped for the re-establishment of cordial relations between the President and the majority in Congress. So long as this hope endured, rumors of Cabinet changes were of the nature of predictions or wishes. What then was guesswork is now reality, and in the fact we have a formal confession that the Union party is deprived of its unity, and that the time is coming when its members will be constrained to identify themselves with one of its sections or the other. It is meet, therefore, that only they shall occupy a confidential relationship to the President who are prepared cordially to promote his views. And when Messrs. Denison and Speed arrive at the conclusion that, as between the President and the radicals, they are with the radicals, self-respect, not less than duty, dictates their withdrawal from the Cabinet.

They have discharged their duty to themselves and the President, and their example ought to be speedily imitated by every Cabinet officer whose position is identical with theirs. The change begun, its completion ought not to be delayed. The conscience which refuses to help the President ought to be tender enough to relinquish an office whose requirements it cannot fulfil. For the process of reconstructing the Cabinet cannot be allowed to halt midway. It must be thorough and early, because the failure or the refusal of Congress to co-operate with the Executive necessitates a determination on the part of the latter to secure assistance in quarters that are constitutionally subject to his direct control. They cannot with any propriety remain in the position of the President's advisers whose hearts are on the side of his enemies.

Nor should it be forgotten that the retirement or removal of Cabinet officers, at this period, is in no respect a consequence of altered purposes in the mind of the President. Capricious conduct cannot be justly imputed to him. His principles, his desires, his plans are as they were seven months ago. If certain Cabinet officers now find their relationship to him different from what it then was, it is because the interval has developed in Congress purposes and tactics at variance with the well-understood principles of the Union party. The President has simply maintained his ground. Congress, submitting to the domination of the radicals, has altogether changed its course, and the consequence has been a gradually widening breach, against the probable dangers of which the President is bound to provide.

Under any circumstances this would be the President's duty. But circumstances now exist which render it specially urgent and imperative. The recent caucus has revealed a degree of radical recklessness for which, we fancy, the country has been unprepared. Restrained they are in some measure by the better sense of other members; but of their readiness to resort to extreme measures to annoy, and, if possible, weaken the President, and to carry out the ends to which they are pledged, there can no longer be the slightest doubt. Their ends are revolutionary, and they are, as a faction, not unwilling to employ revolutionary means. The extraordinary resolution which has been forced through the House under the pressure of the previous question—as alluded to in these columns on Tuesday—admits of no misinterpretation. It contemplates, as a not improbable contingency, armed resistance to the constitutional authority of the Executive; in other words, another civil war, to be gotten up by the radicals to enforce their doctrine of Southern subjugation and negro suffrage. Upon the folly of such a purpose we need not dwell. Of the summary annihilation that awaits any movement of this nature, we are not required to speak in advance. The fact is all we care now to note; its significance as an indication of radical violence our readers may estimate for themselves. They will be aided in their task by further reference to the outrageous attacks of prominent radicals upon the President, and their almost uncontrollable anger at the prospect of defeat. It is clear, not only that the radicals are averse to the restoration of the Union on a constitutional basis, but that they are prepared to trample upon the Constitution whenever it impedes their schemes, and, if necessary, to precipitate another bloody struggle to establish radical supremacy.

The President, then, is entitled to, and must have, a Cabinet heartily, determinedly, courageously united in support of the authority vested in him under the Constitution, and of the policy to which he is irrevocably committed for the restoration of the Union. He cannot afford to intrust the execution of his measures to gentlemen who sit at his council-board, indeed, and draw salaries as his officers and advisers, but whose sympathies are with those who assail his every act, and threaten revolution as a means of overthrowing his authority. There was unity in the Cabinet during the war, or the Rebellion had triumphed. There must be unity in the Cabinet now, or the peaceful completion of the work of restoring the Union will be impossible.

The Threatened Radical Civil War.

From the World.

The country is informed, upon no less respectable authority than that of the Chairman of the National Executive Committee of the Republican party, a member also of the House of Representatives, Mr. Raymond, that the Radicals, in and out of Congress, have projected and planned a political revolution, are already preparing a new civil war—a war not of sections, but of neighborhood. It is not possible to overestimate the importance of this announcement; and Mr. Raymond deserves the thanks of all those who do not thirst for a fiercer carnage than can find parallel anywhere, save in Paris during the revolution of '92, for his exposure of the radical plots, made openly in the *Times* under his own initials, as well as for giving publicity to the violent and reckless designs of the revolutionary majority in Congress.

The objects which the settled determination of the radicals aims at and avows with an audacity which prevents their courage, if not their patriotism, from being questioned, are the continued possession of the Federal offices, and of their majority in the Federal Legislature. It was to accomplish the first of these objects, and to give it a color of legality, that the radicals in the Senate first broached the idea, opposed by the the letter of the Constitution, by the decision of the first Congress, and by the whole practice of the Government from its foundation till now, that the President has no power to make removals from office without the advice and consent of the Senate. And since, the Senate not being in session, removals might be made, and new appointments hold good, at least until rejected by the Senate when again assembled, it was with the same purpose that the same parties put upon its passage a resolution forbidding the President to exercise that power during the adjournment of Congress. The doubt whether such a resolution, if passed, could survive a veto, or would be regarded by the President, being so plainly an usurpation by one of the co-ordinate branches of the Government upon the rights and duties of another branch, led to the still more desperate measure, which the radicals in their first and second caucus undertook, by the party whip and spur, to impose upon the Senate, of a perpetual session. To the proceedings of those caucuses, as reported by Mr. Raymond, we refer our readers. They derive an importance from the disclosures subsequently made by Mr. Raymond, in the letter to which we have alluded, that they could not possess as his vindication of himself from the charge of political vacillation. It will there be seen with what fiery zeal, in the first caucus, Boutwell, of Massachusetts, Ingersoll, Farnsworth, and Bromwell, of Illinois, and Kelley, of Pennsylvania, depicted the dangers to themselves and to their office-holding friends throughout the country of an adjournment of Congress; what unmeasured insolence of abuse they heaped upon the Chief Magistrate (as for a like cause they denounced and vilified President Lincoln before his second nomination) because he failed to keep step with all their party violence in preventing lenience or justice to the South. It will there be seen also, in the doings of the second caucus, with what earnestness and by what arts Boutwell sought to procure the passage of the non-adjournment resolution (the prearranged decision of the committee appointed at the previous caucus), and with what pathetic energy the old man whose infuriate hate towards the South, the consignment of some millions of them "to the penitentiary of hell" could alone appease, besought recalcitrant members to remain in session for "three years" to "do the business before us properly," to "protect the people against the machinations of the White House," and to save his office holding "friends from the tender mercies of the enemy."

To accomplish the second of their objects, or both of them, for both are one, and the radicals now affect no concealment of their desperate designs, it was that Mr. Stevens long ago broached his theory of State-suicide. States could no longer be kept out of the Union which were dead to the Union, and needed to be made alive by the rump Congress, than if needing only that restoration whose terms are prescribed by the Constitution, and which nothing remained to hinder after the suppression of domestic insurrection among their inhabitants.

But the law-abiding temper of President Johnson, and his efforts for the speediest restoration to their normal relations of all the States of the Union, have thus far frustrated the radical plots and contrivings. He has made them ridiculous. When they have said that the Southern States were dead, he has shown them alive, clothed, and in their right minds, having accepted the results of the war; having restored order and established good government among their citizens; having renewed their allegiance, and patiently awaiting participation in all Federal functions.

In such a contest there is no hope left to the radicals. They foresee that the country stands by the President; that the great majority of the people, North and South, desire a restored Union; and that the coming elections will proclaim the fact. They foresee, too, that the assembling of a convention at Philadelphia of delegates from *all* the States will exhibit, to thirty millions of people, at least, the symbol of their heart's desire, and will revive again the passion for a complete Congress, a fraternal and indissoluble unity.

The time is short. Therefore they have now abandoned all the forms and fictions of a pretended legality, and, with the energy of beaten but desperate men, they have resolved to commit their cause to the arbitrament of the sword, and have already, in the language of Mr. Raymond, *laid their "preparations for another civil war."*

Their "first step" is thus described in the disclosure made in Tuesday's *Times*:—

"I do not propose to comment upon the result of such a movement. It is obvious that if any such contingency should arise, the war would not be *sectional*, as was the last: it would be a war of political parties and of neighborhoods. Not only have the great body of the Union party in Congress no sympathy with these views and purposes, but they are in the main ignorant and incredulous of their existence. That the extreme radicals entertain them, however, there is not the slightest doubt, and we know, from the experience of secession in 1861, how few men it sometimes requires to plunge a great party or a great nation into war.

"You may have noticed the passage in the House, a few days since, of a resolution offered by General Paine, of Wisconsin, calling on the States to organize, discipline, and equip their militia and directing that two-thirds of the arms, ordnance, and ammunition now under the custody of the General Government be distributed among the States—the distribution among the loyal States to take place immediately, and that among the States lately in rebellion to be postponed until further orders. The resolution came from the Committee on Military Affairs, and was pushed to a vote, without debate or delay, under the previous question. It attracted as little attention in Congress as it has in the country; and the public will doubtless receive with incredulity the assurance that it was intended, by those who secured its passage, as the first step towards preparation for another civil war. Although no debate was had upon it, members were urged to vote for it by direct conversational appeals on the floor on the part of the few who were privy to its introduction. Some were told that it was necessary to enable the Southern loyalists to protect themselves; others that it was simply a matter of detail in the War Department; others that the arms must be taken out of the hands of the President; and others that it was proposed at the instance of the Secretary of War. An appeal was made by Mr. Kasson, of Iowa, to allow debate upon it, as it seemed to be a matter of importance—but this was refused."

What was behind Mr. Boutwell's proclamation, in the caucus, of a coming "issue of force," is here revealed. It is "the determination to arouse the North, and prepare for a resort to force upon the assembling of the Fortieth Congress in regular or extra session, and this determination is avowed. And the resolution to which I have referred, for an organization of the militia and a distribution of arms in the Northern States, is the initial step to its execution."

We should be ashamed at such a crisis as this to stop and ask those who have discredited our forebodings and our predictions so long, now to witness their justification and fulfilment. It is adjusting periwigs in the presence of a revolution to show, as the *Post* attempts, who here, or what there, might have hindered or averted the fatal moment. "Not Jove himself hath power upon the past." The present need should alone engage the thought of every earnest and patriotic soul.

The civil war which the radical leaders are planning must be stamped out at every hazard. The "first step," which they have already taken, must be their last. Enough now of blood and of slaughter has been visited upon this stricken land, overthrowing the sacred citadels of our liberties and law.

Worse than a war of sections would be a war of neighborhoods, confined not to border States and boundary lines, but spreading into every State, city, and county of the Union, and drenching all in blood. Its result could not long be doubtful, indeed: for on the one side would be the Government, with its army and navy, and its possession of nearly all the arsenals of civil and military power, the Democratic party of the North, the United South, and (we readily endorse Mr. Raymond's assertion on an issue of this kind) a considerable body of the Republican party itself. Against such a combination the radical revolutionists, though wielding the power of Congress, and though desperate and determined to the last degree, could not make headway, much less prevail. But the flames of civil war must not again be lit; and the country will sustain President Johnson, let us rather say will *demand* of him, any and every lawful measure which can stop these revolutionists in their hellish work!

The New York City Delegation to the Philadelphia Convention.

From the Daily News.

An election was held on Tuesday in each of the Congressional Districts comprised within this city, for the purpose of selecting delegates to the National Union Convention, which is to assemble at Philadelphia on the 14th of August. The gentlemen chosen are all men of character and ability, well known not only in this city, but throughout the State, and most of them throughout the Union. No one can doubt that they will represent faithfully and well the conservatism and patriotism of New York, while their standing, experience, and ability will secure for them that consideration in the Convention to which the representatives of the chief city in the Union will be justly entitled.

All the appointments thus far made—in Louisiana, Missouri, Ohio, and this city—indicate unmistakably that the Philadelphia Convention will be composed of the very ablest and best men in the country; and give assurance that its deliberations will result in the overthrow of the revolutionists who are now in possession of the Federal Capitol, and in the re-establishment of the Union upon its ancient constitutional foundations.

We append a list of the delegates from this city:—

	Delegates.	*Alternates.*
4th Dist.—	Henry Hilton,	James Nolan,
	John McCool,	Harris Bogart,
5th Dist.—	Hon. Jas. Moncrief,	P. Carroll,
	Hon. W. B. Maclay,	S. E. Nolan,
6th Dist.—	Hon. Wash Hunt,	John Richardson,
	Dr Lewis A. Sayre,	L. M. Wan Wart,
7th Dist.—	Lewis W. Maires,	Ed. D. Bassford,
	Owen Keenan,	P. Galligan,
8th Dist.—	Hon. Jas. Brooks,	R. D. Livingston,
	William P. Lee,	C. S. Cornell,
9th Dist.—	Hon. F. Wood,	Michael Connolly,
	Hon. S. P. Ingraham,	V. K. Stephenson.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

PARDEE SCIENTIFIC COURSE IN LAFAYETTE COLLEGE.

In addition to the general Course of Instruction in this Department, designed to lay a substantial basis of knowledge and scholarly culture, students can pursue those branches which are essentially practical and technical, viz.:—

ENGINEERING—Civil, Topographical, and Mechanical; MINING and METALLURGY; ARCHITECTURE, and the application of Chemistry to AGRICULTURE and the ARTS.

There is also afforded an opportunity for special study of TRADE and COMMERCE; of MODERN LANGUAGES and PHILOLOGY, and of the HISTORY and INSTITUTIONS of our country.

For Circulars apply to President CATTELL, or to
Prof. R. B. YOUNGMAN,
Clerk of the Faculty.
EASTON Pennsylvania, April 4, 1866. 5 10

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY—OFFICE, No. 227 S. FOURTH STREET.

PHILADELPHIA, June 20, 1866.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed on Saturday, June 30th, and re opened on Friday, July 13th, 1866.

A Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of National and State taxes payable in cash, on and after July 12th, to the holders thereof as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on the 30th instant.

All payable at this office.
6 22 1m S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE FRANKFORD LYCEUM OF SCIENCE for the acquirement and diffusion of useful knowledge are hereby notified that the property belonging to the said Institution has been sold, and the funds ready for distribution. The stockholders are therefore requested to produce their certificates or other evidences of claim within one year from this date, otherwise they will be debarred from all right in said fund.

WILLIAM OVUINGTON,
ISAAC SHALLCROSS,
ROBERT HUCKEL,
No. 4610 Frankford street, Frankford.
FRANKFORD, June 18, 1866. 6 19 tu&w*

OFFICE OF THE TARR HOMESTEAD OIL COMPANY, No. 274 South THIRD Street.

PHILADELPHIA, July 5, 1866.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of TEN CENTS a share, clear of State taxes, payable on and after the 25th instant.

Transfer books will close on the 18th, and reopen on the 25th.
7 16 9t C. HIESKELL, Treasurer.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION.—That we make the Nitrous Oxide pure, and administer it in the safest and most effectual manner, 18,000 patients and the medical profession will testify. It is our specialty. Come to headquarters. Office No 737 WALNUT Street. 7 14 swft

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE
THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

Harmless reliable instantaneous. The only perfect dye. No disappointment no ridiculous tints, but true to nature, black or brown.

GENUINE IS SIGNED WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR ALSO,

Regenerating Extract of Millefleurs restores, preserves and beautifies the hair, prevents baldness. Sold by all Druggists. Factory No. 81 BARCLAY St., N. Y. 335

JUST PUBLISHED—By the Physicians of the NEW YORK MUSEUM,
the Ninetieth Edition of their
FOUR LECTURES,
entitled—
PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE.

To be had free, for four stamps by addressing Secretary New York Museum of Anatomy,
7 17§ No. 618 BROADWAY, New York.

DINING-ROOM.—F. LAKEMEYER CARTER'S Alley, would respectfully inform the Public generally that he has left nothing undone to make this place comfortable in every respect for the accommodation of guests. He has opened a large and commodious Dining-Room in the second story. His SIDEBOARD is furnished with BRANDIES, WINES, WHISKY, Etc., Etc., of SUPERIOR BRANDS. 11

FLAGS, FIREWORKS, &c.

FIREWORKS!

FIREWORKS!

GREAT CENTRAL DEPOT

For Pyrotechnics of all Kinds,

Suitable for city retail trade and also a large assortment for Private Exhibitions.

Gentlemen getting up private displays are especially requested to call.

JOSEPH E. SMILEY,
6 30 No. 23 South FRONT Street.

ICE COMPANIES.

EASTERN ICE COMPANY.—SEASON OF 1866.—8 lbs. daily, 60 cents per week; 12 lbs daily 75 cents per week; 16 lbs. daily, 90 cents per week; 20 lbs daily, at $1 05 per week. Depot, No. 241 QUEEN Street below Third.
THOMAS J. LYONS,
6 1 JOHN S. MYERS.

SUMMER RESORTS.

SUMMER RESORTS
ON LINE OF
Reading Railroad and Branches.

MANSION HOUSE, MOUNT CARBON,
Mrs. Caroline Wunder, Pottsville P. O., Schuylkill co
TUSCARORA HOTEL,
Mrs. Hannah Miller, Tuscarora P. O., Schuylkill co
MAHANOY CITY HOTEL,
G. W. Frost, Mahanoy City P. O., Schuylkill co.
WHITE HOUSE,
Mrs. Susan Marsdorf, Reading P. O
ANDALUSIA,
James S. Madeira, Reading P. O.
LIVING SPRINGS HOTEL,
Dr. A. Smith, Werdersville P. O., Berks co
SOUTH MOUNTAIN HOUSE,
H. H. Manderbach, Womelsdorf P. O., Berks co.
COLD SPRINGS HOTEL,
Lebanon co., Charles Roedermel, Harrisburg P. O.
BOYERSTOWN SEMINARY,
J. B. Henky, Boyerstown P. O., Berk co.
YELLOW SPRINGS HOTEL,
S. R. Snyder, Yellow Springs P. O., Chester co.
LITIZ SPRINGS,
Samuel Lichtenthaler, Litiz P O., Lancaster co
EPHRATA MOUNTAIN SPRINGS,
Alexander S. Feather, Ephrata P. O., Lancaster co
APRIL 21, 1866. 4 23 3m

EXCURSIONISTS,
TOURISTS,
AND
Pleasure Seekers
TO
NIAGARA FALLS,

Lake Ontario, The Thousand Islands, Rapids of the River St. Lawrence, Montreal, Quebec, Riviere du Loup, Saguenay River, White Mountains, Portland Boston, Lake George, Saratoga, New York, etc. etc. etc., will find it to their advantage to procure

THROUGH TICKETS,
WHICH ARE SOLD AT REDUCED RATES AT THE TICKET OFFICE OF THE
CATAWISSA RAILROAD LINE,
No. 425 CHESNUT STREET.

Passengers have choice of several routes to Niagara Falls, and Through Tickets are sold down Lake Ontario and River St. Lawrence, to Ogdensburg, Montreal, and Quebec, via the American and English Line of Steamers, passing the Thousand Islands and the Rapids of the River St. Lawrence by daylight, returning to New York or Boston by

FIFTY DIFFERENT ROUTES.

These routes offer to pleasure seekers scenery unsurpassed in this country.

No extra charge for meals or state-rooms on steamers between Niagara Falls and Montreal.

Tickets good until November 1st, 1866, and entitle the holders to stop over at any point on the route.

For further information and Guide Books descriptive of the Routes, apply at the Company's Office, No. 425 CHESNUT Street. N. VAN HORN,
6 13w.m2m Passenger Agent.

SUMMER TRAVEL,
Via North Pennsylvania Railroad.

SHORTEST AND MOST PLEASANT ROUTE TO

WILKESBARRE,	MAUCH CHUNK,
EASTON,	ALLENTOWN,
BETHLEHEM,	HAZLETON

AND ALL POINTS IN THE
Lehigh and Wyoming Valleys.
Commodious Cars,
Smooth Track,
Fine Scenery,
Excellent Hotels
Are the Specialities of this Route.

Through to Wilkesbarre and Mauch Chunk without change of cars.

The new road between the summit of the mountain and Wilkesbarre opens up views of unsurpassed beauty, and the new hotel provides the best and most ample accommodations for summer visitors.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to principal points, issued FROM TICKET OFFICES ONLY, at reduced rates, on Saturdays, good to return till Monday evening.

Excursion Tickets to Wilkesbarre, good for ten days, issued any day.

THROUGH TRAINS.

Cars leave the Depot, THIRD and THOMPSON Streets at 7 30 A. M., 3 30 P. M., and 5 15 P. M.

For particulars, see time table in another column.
6 9 2mrp ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

SHORTEST ROUTE TO THE SEA SHORE.
CAMDEN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
THROUGH IN TWO HOURS.

Five trains daily to Atlantic City, and one on Sunday. On and after THURSDAY, June 28, 1866, trains will leave Vine Street Ferry as follows:—

Special Excursion	6 00 A. M.
Mail	7 30 A. M.
Freight, with Passenger Car attached	9 15 A. M.
Express (through in two hours)	2 00 P. M.
Atlantic Accommodation	4 15 P. M.
RETURNING LEAVE ATLANTIC.	
Special Excursion	5 18 P. M.
Mail	4 45 P. M.
Freight	11 23 A. M.
Express (through in two hours)	7 08 A. M.
Accommodation	5 59 A. M.
Junction Accommodation to Jackson and intermediate stations, leaves Vine street	5 30 P. M.
Returning leaves Jackson	6 32 A. M.
Haddonfield Accommodation Train leaves Vine street	10 15 A. M. and 2 00 P. M.
Leaves Haddonfield	1 00 P. M. and 3 15 P. M.

Sunday Mail Train to Atlantic leaves Vine street at 7 30 A. M. and Atlantic at 4 45 P. M.

Fare to Atlantic, $2. Round trip tickets, good only for the day and train on which they are issued, $3.

The Philadelphia Express Company, Principal Office No 26 S. Fifth street, Branch Office No 330 N Wharves, above Vine will attend to the usual branches of express business along the line of the road, and deliver baggage, etc., to and from all trains.

Goods of every description called for and forwarded by express to Atlantic City, and all way stations on the road. Baggage checked from residence at Philadelphia to hotel or cottage at Atlantic City.
6 25 2m JOHN G. BRYANT Agent.

CAMDEN AND AMBOY, PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON, AND BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROADS.
GRAND EXCURSION ARRANGEMENT
FOR
TOURISTS AND PLEASURE TRAVEL
TO
NIAGARA FALLS, MONTREAL, QUEBEC, THE WHITE MOUNTAINS, LAKE GEORGE, SARATOGA, DELAWARE WATER GAP, ETC. ETC.

These excursion routes are arranged for the special accommodation of tourists and pleasure travellers, enabling them to visit the celebrated watering places of the North, at much less than regular rates of fare.

Tickets good until November 1st, 1866 and entitle the holder to stop over at any point on the route.

For Tickets, information, and circulars descriptive of the routes, apply at the Ticket Office of the Company, No 828 CHESNUT Street, Continental Hotel.
6 30 2m W. H. GATZMER, Agent.

FOR CAPE MAY.

Commencing MONDAY July 16, 1866. Trains will leave (Upper Ferry) Market street, Philadelphia, as follows:—
9 00 A. M., Morning Mail, due 12 25.
2 00 P. M., Accommodation due 6 P. M.
4 00 P. M., Fast Express due 7 05.
Returning will leave Cape Island—
6 30 A. M., Morning Mail, due 10 07.
9 00 A. M., Fast Express, due 12 07.
5 00 P. M., Express, due 8 22.

Ticket Offices, at Ferry foot of Market street, and No 828 Chesnut street, Continental Hotel.

Persons purchasing tickets of the Agent, at No. 828 Chesnut street, can by leaving orders, have their baggage called for and checked at their residences by Graham's Baggage Express.
6 28 J. VAN RENSSELAER, Superintendent.

SUMMER RESORTS.

MOUNTAIN HOUSE
CRESSON SPRINGS,
On the Summit of the Allegheny Mountains
IS NOW OPEN FOR THE RECEPTION OF GUESTS

Since last season additional buildings have been completed and furnished, adding greatly to our facilities for accommodation. The grounds have been very much improved. A Band has been engaged for the season. Fine livery is in attendance. Excursion Tickets are issued by the Pennsylvania Railroad, good until October 1. Passengers leaving Philadelphia at 10 A. M., come through to Cresson in daylight. All through trains stop. Persons wishing to engage rooms, can do so by addressing

GEORGE W. MULLIN,
CRESSON SPRINGS,
6 28 1m Cambria County, Pennsylvania.

SURF HOUSE,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,
A FIRST-CLASS HOTEL,
IN EVERY RESPECT, IS NOW OPEN.
ADDRESS,
WILLIAM T. CALEB,
6 2 1m *PROPRIETOR.*
N. B.—The Saterlee Band is engaged for the season.

COLUMBIA HOUSE,
CAPE ISLAND, N. J.,
Opened on the 1st Day of June, 1866
GEORGE J. BOLTON,
6 27wfm2m PROPRIETOR.

EXCHANGE HOTEL,
ATLANTIC CITY.

The subscriber, grateful for past favors, tenders thanks to his patrons and the public for the generous custom given him, and begs leave to say that his house is now open for the season and ready to receive boarders, permanent and transient, on the most moderate terms. The bar will always be supplied with the choicest of wines, liquors, and cigars, and superior old ale. The tables will be set with the best the market affords.

Fishing lines and tackle always on hand.

Stable room on the premises.

All the comforts of a home can always be found at the Exchange.

GEORGE HAYDAY,
6 14 thstu2m PROPRIETOR.

UNITED STATES HOTEL,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
Will open for the reception of guests on
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 27, 1866.
DODWORTH'S BAND engaged for the season.
Persons desiring to engage rooms will address
BROWN & WOELPPER
PROPRIETORS, ATLANTIC CITY,
Or No. 827 RICHMOND Street,
6 9 2mrp* Philadelphia.

BROWN'S MILLS BOARDING HOUSE.

The former patrons and friends of the Boarding House originally kept by the Brown family at Brown's Mills, in the township of Pemberton, county of Burlington, and State of New Jersey are hereby informed that the subscriber is now ready to accommodate all who will favor him with their company.

THOMAS SCATTERGOOD.

N. B.—Stages for the accommodation of passengers to and from Brown's Mills, will run from Pemberton to depot.
JOHN HAVENS,
6 23sw2m Proprietor of Stages.

MERCHANTS' HOTEL,
CAPE ISLAND, N. J.

This Hotel being entirely refitted and refurnished in the best manner, IS NOW OPEN FOR THE RECEPTION OF GUESTS.

The house is located near the ocean, and every attention will be given to merit the patronage of the public.

McNUTT & MASON,
6 22 tf PROPRIETORS.

BEIRN'S COTTAGE,
(ADJOINING McMAKIN'S HOTEL),
CAPE ISLAND, NEW JERSEY.

This new and handsome Hotel, built in the Italian Villa style and delightfully located, immediately on the beach at the foot of Perry street, Cape Island, New Jersey, is now open for the reception of visitors. In its erection no pains or expense have been spared to secure the comfort of its guests; and being newly furnished throughout in the most elegant and *recherche* style it is one of the most pleasant and attractive stopping places on the Island.

Among its elegantly furnished apartments will be found two superbly fitted up Ice Cream Saloons, where the choicest Creams, Water Ices, Confections, Jellies, etc. will always be found. M. FILON,
7 7 2w Superintendent.

THE WARM SPRINGS, NEAR HUNTINGDON, Pennsylvania.—This delightful summer resort, five miles north of the Pennsylvania Railroad, at Huntingdon Pa., is now open for the accommodation of visitors. The location is beautiful the water invigorating, fine grounds for hunting, driving, etc. Stone creek, near the Springs, affords good water for fishing. There is no more romantic spot in the country, and for invalids the fresh air and sweet scenery are especially desirable. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will issue excursion tickets to visitors from June 18 to October 1. Comfortable coaches run daily between the Springs and Huntingdon. For particulars address me, at Huntingdon, Pa.

WILLIAM J. GEISSINGER, Proprietor.

References—Hon. William A. Porter, Colonel Charles T Matthews, Sansom street baths; L. T. Wattson, Esq., President Huntingdon and Broad Top Railroad Company; Colonel A. K. Chambers, firm of Chambers & Cattell, No 32 N. Third street; Charles M. Allmond, Esq., Proprietor Washington House. 6 20 1m*

UNITED STATES HOTEL,
LONG BRANCH, N. J.,
is now open for the reception of visitors.
7 5 1m BENJ. A. SHOEMAKER, Proprietor.
The Saturday 4½ P. M. line from Vine street wharf returns on Monday, arriving in Philadelphia at 9 A. M.

THE ALHAMBRA, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—This spacious and elegant establishment will open for the reception of guests on or before the 27th day of June, 1866.
6 15 mw2m ROBERT B. LEEDS, Proprietor.

OILS
FOR ALL KINDS OF
MACHINERY,

Warranted not to gum or chill in the coldest weather, at about one third the price of lard oil. Having obtained the sole agency for what has been pronounced by all who have given a trial to be the best lubricating oil in use, not excepting the best sperm or lard oils, we feel warranted in making the following offer to any party who wishes to give our oil a trial:—We, if the oil does not prove satisfactory, will take it back and return the money, if paid, and make no charge for the quantity (not exceeding five gallons) used to test it, and will also pay the cost of transportation both ways.

J. C. MOORE & CO., Sole Agents,
6 21 1m No. 56 N. SECOND Street, above Arch.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[For Additional City intelligence see F[illegible] Page.]

THE SLAUGHTER OF THE HEAT.—Thomas Dietz, residing at No. 910 North Third street, was overcome at Jefferson and Eleventh streets, yesterday.

Christopher Kennedy was overcome by the heat at Randolph street, near Girard avenue, and was taken to his residence, at No. 1545 Montgomery avenue.

An unknown man was sunstruck in the Fifteenth Ward, and was removed to the District Station.

An unknown white man, apparently 35 years old, died from the effects of the heat, at No. 618 New Market street.

James Hamilton was sunstruck at Broad and Filbert streets, and removed to his residence, on Fourth street, near Carpenter.

William Fletcher died suddenly from the effects of the heat. He resided at No. 1640 Barker street.

John Brown, who resided at No. 234 Monroe street, was sunstruck, and died at the Fifth Ward Station.

George Fasler died from the effects of the heat. He resided at No. 5 Demiger's place.

Peter Dyer, fifty years old, died from the effects of heat. His residence was at No. 211 South Water street.

William Bell died suddenly, supposed to be from sunstroke. The Coroner was notified to hold an inquest on the body, at No. 949 North Third street.

Mary Graham was overcome by the heat, and removed to the Sixth Ward Station, where she died.

Catharine Huler, thirty-two years old, died from the effects of the heat, at her residence, No. 1151 South Seventh street.

John Brown, a one-armed man, died last evening at the Sixth Ward Station, from the effects of the heat. From letters found on his person he is supposed to be from Clearsville, Craige county, N. Y.

The following persons were received into the Pennsylvania Hospital:—

Hugh McCaffrey, aged 34, sunstruck at Broad and Chesnut streets.

Timothy Collagin, sunstruck somewhere in Cherry street. He resides at Seventeenth and Carpenter streets.

James Furness, married, was overcome by the heat at Fifth and South streets.

George Ash, residing in River street, below the Lancaster pike, sunstroke.

Joseph Andrews, who works about the New Market, was sunstruck.

John Boggs, 35 years old, residing at Shippen street and Shippen lane, was sunstruck near Thirteenth and Market streets.

John Gibbons, from Pennsgrove, N. J., was admitted from sunstroke.

Patrick Starr was sunstruck. He resides near Fourth and Shippen streets.

An unknown man died suddenly at the Hospital yesterday from the effects of the heat.

Robert Wooden, thirty years old, died at the Hospital from sunstroke.

Last evening a man, name unknown, died at Wolff's saloon, Front and Moore streets.

After sundown last evening, there was a considerable improvement in the weather. The heat was no longer oppressive indoors, and there was an agreeable breeze outside.

There were twenty-eight cases of sunstroke in all, and fourteen deaths.

CONFLAGRATION IN COMMERCE STREET—A WALL FALLS AND INJURES A NUMBER OF FIREMEN.—At half-past 12 o'clock this morning fire was discovered on the ground floor of the building situate at No. 506 Commerce street, and in a few minutes the flames burst from the second story, and rapidly advanced upwards to the roof. The building is of ancient structure, the bricks being half black and red, such as were used in old times. The roof was built up of wood from the top of the brick work to the height of three or four feet, and in this was an old-fashioned garret window. It was occupied on the ground floor by Mr. Roberts, as a cooper shop, and in the upper stories by Mendenhall & Garrison, carpenters. The flames spread so fast that nothing in the building could be saved.

No. 504 is a three-story brick, occupied by Messrs. Hansinger & Brittain as a hardware store, and the firemen were in time with their ladders so as to get hose up and save this building. It will be somewhat damaged by water.

Owing to the promptness of the firemen none of the buildings were damaged by fire save the one in which it originated, and it was a fortunate circumstance that the adjacent buildings were so much higher than it. They all contained valuable stocks of goods.

The buildings at No. 507 Market street, occupied by Benson, Campbell & Co., and No. 509, occupied by J. W. Souder, were used to convey hose through, and were somewhat damaged by water.

The policeman who gave the alarm says there was not much fire when he started for the Central Station. The firemen acted vigorously, and with great judgment.

After the fire had been subdued, and the last water was being thrown upon it to effectually extinguish it, the front walls of the building No. 506 fell to the ground with a crash, and without a moment's warning to any one. The bricks fell into the doors on the opposite side of the street, and it being very narrow, was filled with the debris.

A number of firemen were injured, among whom were:—John Saddler, of the Humane Hose, very seriously, it is feared, the injuries being internal. He was removed to Mr. Russell's jewelry store and kindly cared for. A son of John G. Hollick, of the Good Will Engine Company, badly injured, and removed to the drug store at Sixth and Race, from whence he was taken home in an ambulance.

Joseph Donnelly, of the America Hose; Mr. Gorman, of the Good Intent Hose; Mr. Linehart, of the Columbia Hose; Messrs. Cress, Lewis, George M. Lyle, and Henry, of the Pennsylvania Hose, and a member of the Phoenix Hose were more or less injured, and promptly removed to their residence. Quite a number who were bruised from bricks would not give their names.

THE CHAPTER OF ACCIDENTS.—Patrick Tool, forty years of age, was drowned yesterday in one of the basins at Smith's Island. The body was recovered and an inquest held on it. Verdict, accidentally drowned.

The clothing of a child, consisting of a check jacket and pants, was found on Watson's wharf, on the Delaware, yesterday. It is supposed the boy went into swim and was drowned.

William Serrar, a watchman for the Chesnut and Walnut Streets Railway Company, was badly injured yesterday by being jammed between a car and a gate-post. He was removed to the Hospital.

A child fell yesterday, about noon, from the third-story window of the house of its parents, No. 705 Moss street, and was severely injured.

A scaffold erected in front of Campbell's tavern, at Manayunk, fell yesterday. William Lyster, who was at work on it, was precipitated to the ground and badly injured. He was taken to his residence, in Gay street.

MUSIC AT THE HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.—A day or two since, Beck's full band gave a musical entertainment at the Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane, to the very great gratification of the patients of that institution. The band was stationed in one of the beautiful groves in the pleasure grounds, and under their shade the patients enjoyed the rare treat which the considerate kindness of the members of the Board had tendered to them. Our musical societies and the different bands of our city could do no kinder act, nor one that would be more thoroughly appreciated, than occasionally to favor the inmates of the Hospital with such a treat as that just referred to.

PARDONED.—Frank Morris, who was sentenced to one year's imprisonment, to pay a fine of one hundred dollars, and to give security in the sum of $1000 to keep the peace, for an aggravated assault and battery, has been pardoned.

THE PORTLAND SUFFERERS.—The contributions sent to the Mayor yesterday for these unfortunates were:—From Frederick Fraley, $25; G. D. Rosengarten, $100; M. C. D., $25.

A NEW RAILROAD.—Philadelphia capitalists are now constructing a new railroad from Smyrna, Delaware, to Oxford, Maryland, on the the shores of Chesapeake Bay. The line will soon be forty-five miles long. Some fifteen miles of it are completed. It passes through a purely agricultural country, and taps directly the great peach-growing districts of Delaware and Maryland. The enterprise is regarded as a very promising one in every respect. The track is being laid in the very best manner. The intention is to make the road in all respects equal to the best in the country. It will bring to Philadelphia by rail the products of a region that in the way of transportation has suffered from considerable embarrassment.

AN ASSAULT WITH A BRICK.—Edward Roberts was before Alderman Jones yesterday, charged with assaulting with a brick William F. Dunn, at Fifteenth and Market streets. Dunn, who is a one-legged soldier, had a quarrel with Roberts, and the latter threw a brick at him, which struck him on the head and severely injured him. He was bound over to answer.

THE FUNERAL OF CAPTAIN HENRY S. STELLWAGEN took place yesterday afternoon, from his late residence, West Chesnut street. The funeral was attended by officers attached to the Navy Yard and United States vessels at this port, and by a company of marines.

CUT IN THE ARM.—John Ottel, residing in Fifth street, below Christian, was seriously cut in the arm last evening, while engaged in a difficulty about a game of cards, at a tavern at No. 314 Shippen street.

FIRE.—A frame shed in rear of Barrett's file works, Nos. 41 and 43 Richmond street, was damaged by fire last evening.

WATCHES, JEWELRY ETC.

LEWIS LADOMUS,
DIAMOND DEALER & JEWELER,
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE,
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
802 Chestnut St., Phila.

Owing to the decline of Gold, has made a great reduction in price of his large and well assorted stock of

Diamonds,
Watches,
Jewelry,
Silverware, Etc.

The public are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. 2 28

SILVER AND PLATED GOODS,
OF THE
Most Superior Workmanship,
AT THE
NEW STORE
No. 704 ARCH STREET.

The undersigned (late of the famous Rogers Bros Manufacturing Company) respectfully announce that they have opened a new and beautiful store for the sale of SILVER and PLATED WARE, at No. 704 ARCH Street. Our long experience as manufacturers will enable us to keep nothing but first-class Goods, and those who may patronize our store will find our plated goods far superior to any ever imported, and our customers may rely on the goods being precisely what they are represented to be.

5 26§ BOWMAN & LEONARD.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

MUSICAL BOXES.

A full assortment of above goods constantly on hand at moderate prices—the Musical Boxes playing from 2 to 10 beautiful Airs.

FARR & BROTHER, Importers,
No. 824 CHESNUT STREET,
11 11smth§rp Below Fourth.

G. RUSSELL & CO.,
No. 22 North SIXTH St.,
INVITE ATTENTION TO THEIR FULL STOCK
OF
FANCY AND PLAIN
SILVER WARE,
Of the Finest Quality. [5 26 §

RICH JEWELRY

JOHN BRENNAN,
DEALER IN
DIAMONDS, FINE WATCHES, JEWELRY
Etc. Etc. Etc.
9 20§ No. 18 S. EIGHTH STREET, Philada.

SHIPPING.

HAMILL'S PASSAGE OFFICE.
"ANCHOR LINE OF STEAMERS,"
"HIBERNIA," "COLUMBIA,"
"CALEDONIA," "CAMBRIA,"
"BRITANNIA," "INDIA."
Steam to
LIVERPOOL, LONDONDERRY, BELFAST, DUBLIN
NEWRY, CORK, AND GLASGOW.
RATES OF PASSAGE,
PAYABLE IN PAPER CURRENCY,

CABINS	$90, $80, and $75
STEERAGE	$36

THE PAID CERTIFICATES
issued for bringing out passengers from the above points at
LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.
Also, to and from
ALL STATIONS ON THE IRISH RAILWAYS.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Passengers will take particular notice that the "Anchor Line" is the only line granting through tickets at the above rates, from Philadelphia to the points named above, and that the undersigned is the only duly authorized Agent in Philadelphia.

Apply to W. A. HAMILL,
Sole Agent for "ANCHOR LINE,"
1 15 No. 217 WALNUT Street.

REGULAR LINE FOR HARTFORD, CONN., via the DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL.

The steamer SUSAN, Captain Vandeveer, now loading at the second wharf above MARKET Street, will leave as above on THURSDAY next, 19th instant.

Freight taken on reasonable terms. Apply to
WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO., Agents,
7 16 4t No. 132 South WHARVES.

FOR NEW YORK.—PHILADELphia Steam Propeller Company Despatch Swiftsure Lines via Delaware and Raritan Canal, leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.

For freight, which will be taken upon accommodating terms, apply to
WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
3 16 No. 132 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—THE undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired, and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to the vessels entrusted to him for repairs.

Captains or Agents, Ship Carpenters, and Machinists having vessels to repair, are solicited to call.

Having the agency for the sale of "Wetterstedt's Patent Metallic Composition" for Copper Paint for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on favorable terms.

JOHN H. HAMMITT,
Kensington Screw Dock,
1 1§ DELAWARE Avenue, above LAUREL Street.

TRUSSES, SUPPORTERS, ETC.

PHILADELPHIA SURGEONS' BANDAGE INSTITUTE, No. 14 N. NINTH Street, above Market.—B. C. EVERETT, after thirty years' practical experience, guarantees the skilful adjustment of his Premium Patent Graduating Pressure Truss, and a variety of others. Supporters, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, Crutches, Suspensories, etc. Ladies' apartments conducted by a Lady. 5 28§

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND NATIONAL CONCERT
FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE
SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS'
NATIONAL ORPHANS' HOME FUND,
UNDER AUSPICES OF THE
SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' UNION
WASHINGTON, D. C.,
AT GROVER'S THEATRE,
On Thursday Evening, August 2, 1866

300,000 tickets will be sold at $1 each—75,000 presents awarded, valued at $250,000! $25,000 of the profits to be given to the Soldiers' and Sailors' National Orphans Home Fund, $2,500 to the Washington Male and Female Orphan Asylum, the balance, after deducting expenses, to be paid to the Treasurer of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Union, of Washington, D. C.

TICKETS CAN BE OBTAINED AT THE OFFICE OF WILLIAM E. OWENS, NO 527 CHESNUT STREET; ALSO, SENT TO ANY POST OFFICE IN THE COUNTRY PROMPTLY BY MAIL.

LIST OF PRESENTS TO BE AWARDED:

1	Three-story Brick Residence, H street, between Sixth and Seventh	$8,000
1	Three-story Brick Residence, Second street, near E	10,000
1	Three-story Brick Residence, Tenth street, between M and N	8,000
1	Two-story Brick Residence, Tenth street, between M and N	5,000
1	Two-story Brick Residence, Tenth street, between M and N	5,000
2	Fine City Lots, on Seventh street north	4,000
1	Splendid Carriage, Horses, and Harness, complete	4,000
1	Splendid Diamond Ring	2,000
1	Set Diamonds, complete (Pin, Ear-rings and Rings)	1,000
1	Grand Piano (Steinway's)	1,500
1	Solid Silver Tea Set	1,000
10	Grand Pianos, $600 each	6,000
10	Grand Pianos, $500 each	5,000
100	Gents' Gold Watches, 200 each	20,000
50	Ladies' Gold Watches, $125 each	6,250
5	Grand Melodeons, $200 each	1,000
80	American Case Silver Watches, $75 each	6,000
75	Hunting Case Silver Watches $40 each	3,000
50	Diamond Rings, $100 to $200 each	7,500
25	Diamond Pins, $100 each	2,500
40	Sewing Machines $100 each	4,000
20	Sewing Machines, $75 each	1,500
20	Silver-plated Tea Sets, $75 each	1,500
50	Silver Castors $25 each	1,250
5,000	Clocks, Albums, Jewelry, etc., $6 to $10 each	41,000
10,000	Tea and Table Spoons, etc., $2 to $5 each	25,000
10,000	Gold Pens, Sleeve Buttons, etc., $1 to $3 each	14,000
49,453	Books, Cutlery, Engravings etc., $1 to $10 each	50,000
	Total	$250,000

The awards will be made after the concert on the stage of the theatre, where three thousand persons can witness it. A committee will be appointed by the audience to superintend the same.

Printed lists of awards will be published and supplied to agents and ticket holders. Parties having tickets will retain them until after the awards are made, and if their numbers appear on the list they will forward their tickets immediately, with full directions as to the shipping of goods or deeds for the property. Tickets for sale at all the principal hotels, book and music stores in the city, and at the headquarters in the mammoth fair building for the benefit of the Soldiers' and Sailors' National Orphans' Home fund corner of Seventh street and Pennsylvania avenue Washington, D. C.

The Directors appeal to the liberality of the people to give this enterprise their kind support, and thereby assist in relieving the wants of the orphans of our fallen comrades.

MANAGING DIRECTORS.
Major H. A. HALL,
President Soldiers' and Sailors' Union,
Colonel CHARLES E. CAPEHART,
Major M. H. ALBERGER,
WILLIAM S. MORSE.
TREASURER.
J. B. HUTCHINSON, Esq.,
Cashier National Bank of the Metropolis.

All persons favorably disposed are requested to act as agents, but no commissions will be allowed.

Money should in all cases be sent by Post Office order, draft, express or registered letters.

In every case send the name and Post Office address, county and State of each separate subscription, and inclose stamp. All orders for tickets must be addressed to
WILLIAM S. MORSE,
Secretary Soldiers' and Sailors' National Concert,
Washington, D. C.,
Lock Box No. 32.

Tickets also for sale by
F. NOLENS & CO.,
General Agents,
No. 210 West FOURTH Street,
P. O. Box 655. Wilmington, Delaware.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, June 27, 1866.

Whereas H. A. Hall and others, as "Managing Directors" of the "Grand National Concert," to be held in Washington, D. C., on the 2d of August next have made due application to L. Clephan, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Collection District of the District of Columbia, for permission to hold a lottery, raffle, or gift enterprise, and presented to him satisfactory evidence that the proceeds of said lottery, raffle, or gift enterprise will be devoted to charitable uses, permission is hereby granted to such "Managing Directors" to hold such lottery, raffle, or gift enterprise free from all charge, whether from tax or license, in respect to such lottery, raffle, or gift enterprise.

E. A. ROLLINS,
Commissioner.

Refer, by permission, to
Major-General Winfield S. Hancock, U. S. A.
General Robert C. Schenck, M. C., Ohio.
General Halbert E. Paine, M. C., Wis.
General John B. Ketcham, M. C., N. Y.
General James G. Blunt, Kansas.
General J. N. Hendrick, Iowa.
General D. C. McCallum, D. C.
General O. V. Dayton, N. Y.
Hon. Thomas W. Ferry, M. C., Mich.
Hon. George Lawrence, M. C., Penna.
D. C. Forney, Esq., D. C.
Major J. E. Doughty, N. Y.
Hon. Richard Wallach, Mayor of Washington, D. C.
Hon. William D. Kelley, M. C., Penna.
Hon. Kellian V. Whaley, M. C., West Va.
Hon. Eben C. Ingersoll, M. C., Ill.
Hon. Henry C. Deming, M. C., Conn.
Hon. A. B. Laflin, M. C., N. Y.
Hon. Leonard Myers, M. C., Penna.
Hon. William A. Newell, M. C., N. J.
Hon. George W. Julian, M. C., Ind.
Hon. Stephen F. Wilson, M. C., Penna.
Hon. J. B. Grinnell, M. C., Iowa.
Major G. M. Van Buren, N. Y. 6 23 1m

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—Owing to the sudden illness of Miss EFFIE GERMON, by which she is disabled from assuming her popular *role* of "Aladdin," as announced, for the remaining nights of this week, the management are reluctantly compelled to announce that since no adequate representative in this particular character is available, the Theatre will necessarily be closed for four nights.

VALER'S (LATE MILLER'S) WINTER GARDEN—Nos. 720—726 VINE Street.
GRAND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERTS
NIGHTLY,
By two large and efficient Orchestras.
TO-NIGHT,
And EVERY NIGHT, in connexion with our
EXCELSIOR STRING BAND,
a Brass Band, comprising the best Artists in the city will perform.
OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
Our spacious Summer Garden, artistically laid out with Shrubbery, Fountains, etc.
IN THE LADIES' SALOON,
Especially set apart for FAMILIES, the best of Creams and other Refreshments will be served. 6 16§

GYMNASIUM
FOR LADIES, GENTLEMEN, AND CHILDREN,
N. E. CORNER OF NINTH AND ARCH STREETS
OPEN EVERY DAY AND EVENING,
ALL SUMMER.
Bodily exercise imparts health and strength, the best preventive against sickness of the coming summer.
5 24 3m Professors HILLEBRAND & LEWIS

THE PIANOS WHICH WE MANUfacture recommend themselves. We promise to our patrons clear beautiful tones, elegant workmanship, durability, and reasonable prices combined with a full guarantee. For sale only at No. 1017 WALNUT Street.
5 29§ UNION PIANO MANUFACTURING CO.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

THE PROVIDENT
LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY,
OF PHILADELPHIA.

Incorporated by the State of Pennsylvania, Third Month 22d, 1865. INSURES LIVES, ALLOWS INTEREST ON DEPOSITS, and GRANTS ANNUITIES.

CAPITAL, $150,000.

DIRECTORS.

Samuel R. Shipley,	Richard Cadbury,
Jeremiah Hacker,	Henry Haines,
Joshua H. Morris,	T. Wistar Brown,
Richard Wood,	William C. Longstreth,

Charles F. Coffin,
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, President.
ROWLAND PARRY, Actuary. 7 28§
OFFICE No. 111 S. FOURTH STREET.

INSURANCE COMPANIES

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY.
INCORPORATED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF PENNSYLVANIA, 1835.
OFFICE, S. E. CORNER THIRD AND WALNUT STREETS, PHILADELPHIA.
MARINE INSURANCE
ON VESSELS, CARGO, FREIGHT, } To all parts of the world.
INLAND INSURANCES
On Goods by River, Canal, Lake and Land Carriage to all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
On Merchandise generally.
On Stores, Dwelling Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY
November 1, 1865.

$100,000	United States 5 per cent. loan '71	$95,000·00
120,000	" 6 " " '81	128,150·00
200,000	" 7 3 10 per cent. loan Treasury Notes	94,375·00
100,000	State of Pennsylvania Five Per Cent Loan	90,555·00
54,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	53,250 00
25,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan	112,812 50
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,000·00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	23,750 00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	23,750·00
15,000	300 Shares Stock Germantown Gas Company, principal and interest guaranteed by the City of Philadelphia	15,537·50
7,150	143 Shares Stock Pennsylvania Railroad Company	8,580·00
5,000	100 Shares Stock North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	3,250 00
40,000	Deposit with United States Government, subject to ten days' call	40,000·00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	18,000·00
170,700	Loans on Bonds and Mortgage first liens on City Property	170,000 00
$1,036,850	Par. Market value	$996,560·00
	Real Estate	36,000 00
	Bills receivable for insurances made	121,013 37
	Balances due at Agencies:—Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued interest and other debts due the Company	40,511 44
	Scrip and Stock of sundry insurance and other Companies, $1133. Estimated value	2,910 00
	Cash in Banks $55,956 89	
	Cash in Drawer 678 48	56,635 37
		$1,253,630·18

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	Samuel E. Stokes,
John C. Davis,	J. F. Penistan,
Edmund A. Souder,	Henry Sloan,
Theophilus Paulding,	William G. Boulton,
John R. Penrose,	Edward Darlington,
James Traquair,	H. Jones Brooke,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,	Edward Lafourcade,
James C. Hand,	Jacob P. Jones,
William C. Ludwig,	James B. McFarland,
Joseph H. Seal,	Joshua P. Eyre,
George C. Leiper,	Spencer McIlvain,
Hugh Craig,	J. B. Semple, Pittsburg,
Robert Burton,	A. B. Berger, Pittsburg,
John D. Taylor,	D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg.

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary. 1 1§

NORTH AMERICAN TRANSIT
INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 133 South FOURTH Street
PHILADELPHIA.

Annual Policies issued against General Accidents all descriptions at exceedingly low rates.

Insurance effected for one year in any sum from $100 to $10,000, at a premium of only one-half per cent., securing the full amount insured in case of death, and a compensation each week equal to the whole premium paid.

Short time Tickets for 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, or 10 days, or 1, 3, or 6 months, at 10 cents a day, insuring in the sum of $3000, or giving $15 per week if disabled, to be had at the General Office, No. 133 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or at the various Railroad Ticket offices. Be sure to purchase the tickets of the North American Transit Insurance Company.

For circulars and further information apply at the General Office, or of any of the authorized Agents of the Company.

LEWIS L. HOUPT, President.
JAMES M. CONRAD, Treasurer.
HENRY C. BROWN, Secretary.
JOHN C. BULLITT, Solicitor.
DIRECTORS.
L. L. Houpt, late of Pennsylvania Railroad Company.
M. Baird, of M. Baldwin & Co.'s.
Samuel C. Palmer, Cashier of Commercial Bank.
Richard Wood, No. 309 Market street.
James M. Conrad, No. 623 Market street.
J. E. Kingsley, Continental Hotel.
H. G. Leisenring, Nos. 237 and 239 Dock street.
Samuel Work, of Work, McCouch & Co.
George Martin, No. 322 Chesnut street. 1 3 10m

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL

FRANKLIN
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF
PHILADELPHIA.
Assets on January 1, 1866,
$2,506,851·96.

Capital	$400,000 00
Accrued Surplus	944,543 15
Premiums	1,162,308·81

UNSETTLED CLAIMS.	INCOME FOR 1866
$11,467 53.	$310,000.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 *OVER*
$5,000,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.

DIRECTORS.

Charles N. Bancker,	Edward C. Dale,
Tobias Wagner,	George Fales,
Samuel Grant,	Alfred Fitler,
George W. Richards,	Francis W. Lewis, M. D.
Isaac Lea.	Peter McCall.

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
EDWARD C. DALE, Vice-President.
JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary protem. 2 3 t123

GIRARD FIRE AND MARINE
INSURANCE COMPANY.
OFFICE, No. 415 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA
CAPITAL PAID IN, IN CASH, $200,000.

This company continues to write on *Fire Risks only.* Its capital, with a good surplus, is safely invested.

701

Losses by fire have been promptly paid, and more than

$500,000

Disbursed on this account within the past few years.

For the present the office of this company will remain at

No. 415 WALNUT STREET,

but within a few months will remove to its OWN BUILDING

N. E. CORNER SEVENTH AND CHESNUT STREETS.

Then as now, we shall be happy to insure our patrons at such rates as are consistent with safety.

DIRECTORS.

THOMAS CRAVEN,	ALFRED S. GILLETT,
FURMAN SHEPPARD,	N. S. LAWRENCE,
THOS. MACKELLAR,	CHARLES I. DUPONT,
JOHN SUPPLEE,	HENRY F. KENNEY,
JOHN W. CLAGHORN,	JOSEPH KLAPP, M. D.
SILAS YERKES, JR.,	

THOMAS CRAVEN, President.
ALFRED S. GILLETT, V. President and Treasurer.
JAMES B. ALVORD, Secretary. 1 19§

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.

In addition to MARINE and INLAND INSURANCE this Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE, on liberal terms on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings by deposit of premium.

The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

John L. Hodge,	Lawrence Lewis, Jr.,
M. B. Mahoney,	David Lewis,
John T. Lewis,	Benjamin Etting,
William S. Grant,	Thomas H. Powers,
Robert W. Leaming,	A. R. McHenry,
D. Clark Wharton,	Edmond Castillon,
Samuel Wilcox,	Louis C. Norris.

JOHN R. WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary. 4 1§

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continue to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods and Merchandise generally on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	John Devereux,
Alexander Benson,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robins,	J. Gillingham Fell,

Daniel Haddock, Jr.
DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary. 1§

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD
GREAT TRUNK LINE
FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND, AND WYOMING VALLEYS, THE NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, June 4, 1866

Leaving the Company's Depot, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7·30 A. M., for Reading and intermediate Stations.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8·15 A. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Allentown, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc. etc.

This train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M., for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

READING ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Reading at 6·00 A. M., stopping at all way stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 8·55 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5·00 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7·55 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M. and Pottsville at 8·45 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1·00 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2·10 P. M., Pottsville at 2·45 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 6·45 P. M.

HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Reading at 7·30 A. M. and Harrisburg at 4·10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south, at 6·30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia 9·10 P. M.

Market train, with passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12·45 noon for Reading and all way stations. Leaves Reading at 11·30 A. M. and Downingtown at 12·30 P. M., for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8·00 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3·15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8·00 A. M.; returning from Reading at 4·25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7·30 and 8·15 A. M. and 5·00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Downingtown at 6·35 A. M. and 12·30 noon.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leaves New York at 9 A. M., and 8·00 P. M., passing Reading at 1·05 and 11·53 A. M. and 1·48 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning, express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of the Pennsylvania express from Pittsburg, at 3 and 9·05 A. M. and 9·15 P. M., passing Reading at 4·49 and 10·52 A. M., and 11·30 P. M., and arriving in New York at 10 A. M. and 2·45 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg, without change.

A mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 2·10 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 7 and 11·30 A. M., and 7·15 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 7·35 A. M. and 1·40 and 4·15 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 7·50 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and 1·50 P. M. for Pinegrove and Tremont, returning from Harrisburg at 3·20 P. M., and from Tremont at 7·35 A. M. and 5·25 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canada.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. BRADFORD, Treasurer, No. 227 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. NICOLLS, General Superintendent, Reading:—

COMMUTATION TICKETS.

At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.

Good for 2000 miles, between all points, $52·50 each, for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS.

For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN

Residing on the line of the road will be furnished cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS

From Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fare, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

FREIGHT.—Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points, from the Company's new Freight Depot, BROAD and WILLOW Streets.

FREIGHT TRAINS

Leave Philadelphia daily at 5·30 A. M., 12·45 noon, and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points beyond.

MAILS

Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 3·15 P. M. 8 15

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.
On and after WEDNESDAY, May 16, 1866,
FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3·10, 3¾, 4, 5, 5¾, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8·20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4¾, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8·20 down train, and 3¾ and 5¾ up trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9·10 A. M., 2, 3, 5, 8, 10¾ P. M.

Leave Germantown 8 A. M., 1, 4, 6¾, 9¾ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3¾, 5¾, 7, and 11 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill 7·10 minutes, 8, 9·40, 11·40 A. M., 1·40, 3·40, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40, and 10·40 minutes P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9·10 minutes A. M., 2, 5, and 8 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill 7·50 minutes A. M., 12·40, 6·40, and 9·25 minutes P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8·35 minutes, 11·05 A. M., 1½, 4½, 5½, 6½, 8·05 minutes, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Norristown 5½, 7, 7·50, 9, 11 A. M., 1½, 4½, 6¼, and 8 P. M.

The 5½ P. M. train will stop at School Lane, Wissahickon, Manayunk, Spring Mill, and Conshohocken only.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7¼ P. M.

Leave Norristown 7 A. M., 1, 5½, and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8·35 minutes, 11·05 A. M., 1½, 4½, 5½, 6½, 8·05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Manayunk 6½, 7½, 8·20, 9½, 11½, A. M., 2, 5, 6½, 8½ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7¼ P. M.

Leave Manayunk 7½ A. M., 1½, 6, and 9½ P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent,
Depot NINTH and GREEN Streets.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—Depot THIRD Street, above Thompson.

For BETHLEHEM, DOYLESTOWN, MAUCH CHUNK, EASTON, WILLIAMSPORT, and WILKESBARRE.

At 7·30 A. M. (Express), for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Williamsport, and Wilkesbarre.

At 3·30 P. M. (Express), for Bethlehem, Easton, etc., reaching Easton at 6·45 P. M.

At 5·15 P. M., for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk.

For Doylestown at 8·35 A. M., 2·30 and 4·15 P. M.

For Fort Washington at 10 A. M. and 11 P. M.

For Lansdale at 6·15 P. M.

White cars of the Second and Third Streets Line City Passenger Cars run direct to the depot.

TRAINS FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Bethlehem at 6·25 A. M. and 12·25 Noon, and 4·15 P. M.

Leave Doylestown at 6·40 A. M., 3·15 and 5·30 P. M.

Leave Lansdale at 6·00 A. M.

Leave Fort Washington at 10·50 A. M., and 2·15 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9 A. M.

Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2·30 P. M.

Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7·20 A. M.

Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4·30 P. M.

Through Tickets must be procured at the ticket offices THIRD Street, or BERKS Street.

5 21 ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD LINES, FROM foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry), commencing MONDAY, July 16, 1866. Leave Philadelphia as follows:—

For Cape May, 9 A. M., Mail; 2 P. M., Accommodation; 4 P. M., Fast Express.

For Bridgeton, Salem, and intermediate points, 8 A. M. and 3·30 P. M.

For Millville, and intermediate points, 8 A. M. and 2 P. M.

Woodbury Accommodation, 6 P. M.

RETURNING:

Leave Cape May at 6·30 A. M., Mail; 9 A. M., Fast Express; 5 P. M. Express.

Leave Bridgeton 7·15 A. M. and 3·50 P. M. Freight 5·30 P. M.

Leave Salem 7 A. M. and 3·45 P. M. Freight 5·45 P. M.

Leave Millville 6·55 A. M. and 6·38 P. M. Freight 11·03 A. M.

Freight will be received at Second Covered Wharf below Walnut street, from 7·00 A. M. until 5·00 P. M. That received before 9·00 A. M. will go through the same day.

Freight Delivery, No. 228 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

J. VAN RENSSELAER, Superintendent.

The West Jersey Express Company will attend to all the usual branches of Express business. A Special Messenger accompanies each through train. Office No. 5 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia. 7 2

1866.—PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—This great line traverses the Northern and Northwest Counties of Pennsylvania to the City of Erie on Lake Erie. It has been leased and is operated by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

TIME OF PASSENGER TRAINS AT PHILADELPHIA.

Arrive Eastward—Erie Mail Train, 7 A. M.; Erie Express Train, 1 P. M.

Leave Westward—Erie Mail, P. M.; Erie Express Train 12 M.

Passenger cars run through on the Erie Mail and Express trains both ways between Philadelphia and Erie.

NEW YORK CONNECTION.

Leave New York at 9 A. M., arrive at Erie 9·30 A. M.

Leave Erie at 4·45 P. M., arrive at New York 4·10 P. M.

Elegant Sleeping Cars on all the night trains.

For information respecting passenger business, apply at corner THIRTIETH and MARKET Streets, Phila.

And for freight business, of the Company's Agents, S. B. Kingston, Jr., corner Thirteenth and Market streets, Philadelphia; J. W. Reynolds, Erie; William Brown, Agent N. C. R. R., Baltimore.

H. H. HOUSTON, General Freight Agent, Phila.
H. W. GWINNER, General Ticket Agent, Phila.
A. L. TYLER, General Sup't, Williamsport.

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.
TIME TABLE.

Commencing MONDAY, July 2, 1866. Trains will leave Depot, corner of BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue, as follows:—

Express Train at 4·15 A. M. (Mondays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Way Mail Train at 8·15 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations between Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Delaware Railroad Train at 9 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Princess Anne, Milford, and intermediate stations.

Express Train at 11·45 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington.

Express Train at 3 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville, Havre de Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's, and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11 P. M., for Baltimore and Washington.

Passengers by Boat from Baltimore for Fortress Monroe, Norfolk, City Point, and Richmond, will take the 11·45 A. M. train.

WILMINGTON ACCOMMODATION TRAINS,

Stopping at all Stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 12·30, 4·30, 6, and 11·30 P. M. The 4·30 P. M. train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington at 6·30, 7·15, and 9·30 A. M., 4 and 6·30 P. M. The 7·15 A. M. train will not stop at stations between Chester and Philadelphia.

Trains for New Castle leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 4·30 and 6 P. M.

THROUGH TRAINS FROM BALTIMORE.

Leave Wilmington at 11 A. M., 4·36 and 10 P. M.

CHESTER FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Chester at 7·28, 7·55, 10·14 and 11·40 A. M., 4·43, 5·00, 7·26, and 10·26 P. M.

FROM BALTIMORE TO PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Baltimore 7·25 A. M., Way-mail 9·20 A. M., Express 1·10 P. M., Express, 6·35 P. M., Express, 8·25 P. M., Express.

TRAINS FOR BALTIMORE.

Leave Chester at 4·49 and 8·52 A. M., and 3·28 P. M.

Leave Wilmington at 5·23 and 9·33 A. M., and 4·15 P. M.

Freight Trains with Passenger Cars attached will leave as follows:—Wilmington for Perryville and intermediate stations at 6·05 P. M. Baltimore for Havre-de-Grace and intermediate stations at 4·45 P. M. Perryville for Wilmington and intermediate stations at 4·20 A. M., connecting at Wilmington with 7·15 A. M. train for Philadelphia.

SUNDAY TRAINS.

Express Train at 4·15 A. M. for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Magnolia, Chase's, and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express 11 P. M. for Baltimore and Washington.

Accommodation Train at 11·30 P. M. for Wilmington and intermediate stations.

BALTIMORE FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Baltimore at 8·25 P. M., stopping at Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, and Wilmington. Also stops at Elkton and Newark (to take passengers for Philadelphia and leave passengers from Washington or Baltimore) and Chester to leave passengers from Baltimore or Washington.

Accommodation Train from Wilmington for Philadelphia and intermediate stations at 6·00 P. M.

4 16 H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Company's Lines.

FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK and Way Places, from Walnut Street Wharf, will leave as follows, viz:—

	FARE
At 5 A. M., via Camden and Amboy, Accommodation	$2·25
At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City Express	3·00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express	3·00
At 6 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Accommodation	2·25
At 6 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Accommodation, 2d class	1·60

At 8 A. M., 2 and 5 P. M., for Mount Holly, Ewansville, Pemberton, and Vincentown. At 5 A. M. and 2 P. M. for Freehold.

At 5 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 4, 5, 6, and 11·30 P. M. for Fish House, Palmyra, Riverton, Progress, Delanco, Beverly, Edgewater, Burlington, Florence, Bordentown, etc. The 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. lines run direct through to Trenton.

LINES FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT WILL LEAVE

At 11 A. M., 4·30, 6·45 P. M., and 12 P. M. (Night), via Kensington and Jersey City Express Lines, fare $3·00. The 6·45 P. M. Line will run daily. All others Sundays excepted.

At 7·30 and 11 A. M., 3, 3·30, 4·30, 5, and 6·45 P. M. and midnight, for Bristol, Trenton, etc.

At 7 and 10·15 A. M., 12 M., 3, 4, 5 and 6 P. M., for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 10·15 A. M. for Bristol, Schenck's, Eddington, and 5 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

At 7·30 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Canandaigua, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghampton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3·30 P. M. Line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

June 1, 1866. WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

The Trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at Thirty-first and Market streets, which is reached by the cars of the Market Street Passenger Railway, running to and from the Depot. The last car leaves Front street about 30 minutes prior to the departure of each Train.

On Sundays—Cars leave Eleventh and Market streets 45 minutes before the departure of each Train.

Mann's Baggage Express will call for and deliver Baggage at the Depot. Orders left at the Office, No. 631 Chesnut street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Train	at 8·00 A. M.
Day Express	at 10·00 "
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1	at 11·00 "
Fast Line and Erie Express¶	at 12·00 M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	at 2·30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	at 4·00 "
Paoli Accommodation, No. 2	at 5·00 "
Pittsburgh and Erie Mail*¶	at 9·00 "
Paoli Accommodation, No. 3	at 10·00 "
Philadelphia Express‡	at 11·10 "

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Cincinnati Express‡	at 2·40 A. M.
Philadelphia Express‡	at 7·10 "
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1	at 8·20 "
Columbia Train	at 9·00 "
Lancaster Train	at 12·40 P. M.
Fast Line	at 1·10 "
Paoli Accommodation, No. 2	at 4·10 "
Day Express	at 5·50 "
Paoli Accommodation, No. 3	at 7·30 "
Harrisburg Accommodation	at 9·50 "

* Daily, except Saturday. † Daily. ‡ Daily, except Monday. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

¶Running through from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh and Erie without change of cars.

Sunday Accommodation Trains for Paoli and intermediate stations leave Philadelphia at 9·00 A. M. and 7·00 P. M., returning leave Paoli at 6·50 A. M. and 4·50 P. M.

A TICKET OFFICE

Is located at No. 631 Chesnut street, where Tickets to all important points may be procured, and full information given by JOHN C. ALLEN, Ticket Agent.

Also at Thirty-first and Market streets, on application to THOMAS H. PARKE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.

An Emigrant Train runs daily (except Sunday). For full particulars as to fare and accommodations, apply to
FRANCIS FUNK,
No. 137 DOCK Street.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract. 3 12

FREIGHT LINES FOR NEW YORK AND all the Stations on the CAMDEN AND AMBOY and connecting Railroads. INCREASED DESPATCH.

THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY FREIGHT LINES for New York will leave WALNUT Street Wharf at 6 o'clock P. M. daily (Sundays excepted).

Freight must be delivered before 4¾ o'clock, to be forwarded the same day.

Returning, the above lines will leave New York at 12 noon and 4 and 5 P. M.

Freight for Trenton, Princeton, Kingston, New Brunswick, and all points on the Camden and Amboy Railroad; also, on the Belvidere Delaware and Flemington, the New Jersey, the Freehold and Jamesburg and the Burlington and Mount Holly Railroads, received and forwarded up to 1 P. M.

The Belvidere Delaware Railroad connects at Phillipsburg with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and at Manunkachunk with all points on the Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western Railroad, forwarding to Syracuse, Buffalo, and other points in Western New York.

The New Jersey Railroad connects at Elizabeth with the New Jersey Central Railroad, and at Newark with the Morris and Essex Railroad.

A slip memorandum, specifying the marks and numbers, shippers, and consignees, must, in every instance, be sent with each load of goods, or no receipt will be given.

N. B.—Increased facilities have been made for the transportation of live stock. Drovers are invited to try the route. When stock is furnished in quantities of two carloads or more it will be delivered at the foot of Forty-fourth street near the Drove Yard, or at Pier No. 1, North River, as the shippers may designate at the time of shipment.

For terms, or other information, apply to
WALTER FREEMAN, Freight Agent,
No. 228 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia

ORANGE AND ALEXANDRIA RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, February 12, two daily trains will run between Washington and Lynchburg, connecting at Gordonsville with Virginia Central Railroad trains to and from Richmond as follows:—

MAIL TRAIN.

Leave Washington daily (Sunday excepted), at 6·45 A. M., and arrive at Lynchburg at 5·45 P. M.

Leave Lynchburg at 7 A. M. and arrive at Washington at 5·26 P. M.

EXPRESS TRAIN.

Leave Washington daily (including Sunday) at 6·05 P. M. and arrive at Lynchburg at 6·00 A. M.

Leave Lynchburg at 6·30 P. M. and arrive at Washington at 6·10 A. M.

Both trains making close connections at Lynchburg for all points South and Southwest, and at Washington for North and Northwest.

First-class sleeping cars attached to the night trains.

The road is attractive, not only for its comfortable accommodations, but for the fact that it passes the now historic localities of Fairfax, Bull Run, Manassas, Bristoe, Catlett's, Rappahannock, Culpeper, Orange, and Gordonsville, places of imperishable interest in the popular mind.

Through tickets to all points South and Southwest may be had in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, and at the offices of the road in Washington and Alexandria.

W. H. McCAFFERTY,
General Superintendent.

Evening Telegraph

Is published every afternoon (Sundays excepted) at No. 108 S. Third street. Price, Three Cents Per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars Per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

To insure the Insertion of Advertisements in all of our Editions, they must be forwarded to our office not later than 10 o'clock each Morning.

THURSDAY, JULY 19, 1866.

PERSONS LEAVING THE CITY DURING THE SUMMER MONTHS, CAN HAVE THE EVENING TELEGRAPH MAILED TO THEIR ADDRESS. TERMS, 75 CENTS PER MONTH.

Montgomery Blair's Impudent Threat of War.

THAT played-out politician and fossilized specimen of conservatism, MONTGOMERY BLAIR, who was ignominiously kicked out of President LINCOLN'S Cabinet during the war, because he had become a stench in the nostrils of the loyal people of the United States, had the audacity yesterday, at a Democratic gathering up in Berks county, to threaten the country with another civil war, "the battle-fields of which would be in the North, while the South would remain a unit," if the Union party should carry the elections this fall. This is the old disunion Democratic cry over again, "Vote as we dictate, or we will rebel." It virtually says to the people of the United States, "You are to be controlled in your political action, not by your judgment of what is right and just, and best for the country, but by the arrogant dictation of a set of political scoundrels, who will inaugurate civil war if you do not yield to their demands."

We respectfully inform old Mr. BLAIR that this kind of talk is *"played out."* We have just put down one Rebellion gotten up by the leaders of the Democratic party, and we have the men and the means and the will to put down another. The people are in no mood to listen to these impudent threats from vile demagogues, who seek to accomplish by intimidation what they cannot by sound reason. The people of Pennsylvania are going to vote this fall as they please—for just such members of Congress as they please, without being frightened by these vaporings of Rebel sympathizers about "a civil war, the battle-fields of which will be at the North," if they happen to choose Republicans, as they have for some time been in the habit of doing.

There is to us something *inexpressibly offensive* in these attempts of desperate and abandoned politicians to browbeat and bully the people. "Do as we tell you, or there shall be war; vote as we dictate, or civil strife shall be at your doors." What language is this to use in a free country and to a free people! What insufferable arrogance in any set of men to thus put themselves up above the people as their masters and directors! How long would free government be possible, if this appeal from the ballot-box to force were to be sanctioned?

If the Democrats may say, "We will rebel unless our ticket is elected," so may the Republicans; and then we have anarchy. Of course we have no idea that these politicians, reckless and abandoned as we know them to be, would *dare* to attempt to carry their threats into execution; but their mere utterance is an *insult*, most gross and rankling, to every citizen who values the purity and perpetuity of our republican system of government. The very corner-stone of our free institutions is that all our political questions must be settled at the ballot-box, and *there alone*. He who threatens war if a certain ticket which he does not like is successful, is a villain and traitor at heart, and deserves the execration of every good citizen.

In Congress, Yesterday.

YESTERDAY was a busy day in Congress. In the Senate, the Finance Committee reported the Miscellaneous Appropriation bill. The Funding bill was considered, some amendments adopted, and further action postponed until to-day. The bill allowing bridges to be constructed over the Mississippi and Missouri rivers was passed, with amendments, which go to the House for concurrence. Senator POMEROY announced the death of Senator LANE, of Kansas. Remarks were also made by Senators HENDRICKS and DOOLITTLE.

In the House, the Senate amendments to the bill reviving the rank of general in the United States army were passed. The contested case of KOONTZ vs. COFFROTH was decided in favor of the former, and he was sworn in. The revised Tariff bill was passed, and a joint resolution of adjournment on the 25th instant was adopted. The Senate bill to fix the number of Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States was passed. The Speaker presented a message from the Senate, announcing the death of Senator LANE. Remarks were made by Representative CLARKE, of Kansas, and Messrs. FARQUHAR and NIBLACK.

Backing out of It.

JUDGE HUGHES, of Indiana, a War Democrat, and one of the Executive Committee of a JOHNSON Club at Washington, has repudiated the Philadelphia Convention, on the ground that the Copperheads have got control of it. He thus addresses Governor MORTON, of Indiana:—

"Governor MORTON:—The proposed Philadelphia Convention tends to the absorption by the Democratic party of the Conservative Union men of the North. I am not at present ready for such a fusion, if it is to be. Let the Democratic party first retire its anti-war leaders, and let sufficient time elapse for the grass to grow on the graves of the heroic dead. For the present I advise all Union men to remain steadfast in their own organization, hoping that its dissensions may yet be healed, and to keep aloof from proceedings which can only result in the election of the regular Democratic ticket in Indiana. I heartily approve of the President's policy, and regard him personally with esteem and friendship, and would cheerfully participate in any meeting to express appreciation of his measures; but I am not ready to furnish materials to the radicals by returning to power men who incited resistance to laws made to fill up the ranks of the army. I speak only for myself, and no other is responsible for this communication.

"JAMES HUGHES."

NEW INDIAN TREATY.—The treaty with the Choctaw and Chickasaw Indians, which has been approved by the President and submitted to the Senate for ratification, binds them never to re-establish slavery, and to give forty acres of land and the right of suffrage to each adult male negro lately held in slavery among them.

Another War Predicted.

THE Winchester (Va.) *Journal* publishes the report of a meeting held in Frederick county, to elect delegates to the Philadelphia Convention. One of the speakers, a Mr. URIEL WRIGHT, said he was willing to indorse all the Philadelphia call but one paragraph, concerning the abandonment of the right to secede. To this he objected. It was not abandoned. He still held it as a right, and he knew that the South held it. Their opinions were not changed by the adverse results of the war, and he was opposed to a wholesale indorsement of the call. He was opposed to war; but, he asked, what would be the result if, in the next Presidential election, the united votes of the Northern Democrats and the Southern States should give a majority of the Presidential electors to their candidates, and, in the official count, the Southern States should be excluded? Then, with the President at our head, and a strong party in the North to support us, the case would be different—the tables would be turned. He saw war in the distance, and advised to be prepared for it.

LOGICAL.—At the Democratic meeting held at Reading, at which MONTGOMERY BLAIR and G. H. PENDLETON linked hands, and their followers huzzahed together, we find the following resolution adopted:—

"*Resolved*, That the tariff men of Pennsylvania may see by the votes of Senators SUMNER and WILSON, of Massachusetts, and FOSTER, of Connecticut, that the professions of friendship for Pennsylvania, by the radicals of New England, are as sincere as their professions of regard for the Union of the States."

"JACK BUNSBY" could not have given us more able logic. If three out of twelve Senators vote for a postponement for four months, therefore the New England States are all false to the Union. Of course one virtually follows as the consequence of the other.

But here is another inference also which might be drawn. If three Republican Senators, by voting for a postponement, declared themselves enemies to the interests of Pennsylvania, what do the votes of the Democrats on the same side evince? If Messrs. SUMNER, WILSON, and FOSTER are our State foes, where do Messrs. DAVIS, DOOLITTLE, GUTHRIE, HENDERSON, HENDRICKS, JOHNSON, NESMITH, NORTON, BIDDLE, SAULSBURY, and WILLEY stand? Are not the whole Democratic delegation our foes, and is not the party they represent?

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, }
Thursday, July 19, 1866. }

The Stock Market was very dull this morning, with the exception of Railroad shares, which continue the most active on the list. Philadelphia and Erie sold largely at 31¼@31½, an advance of ¼; Pennsylvania Railroad at 56, no change; and Reading at 55⅜@55½, a slight advance. 57 was bid for Norristown; 54½ for Minehill; 37 for North Pennsylvania; 62½ for Lehigh Valley; 30 for Elmira common; 36 for Catawissa preferred; and 44½ for Northern Central.

In City Passenger Railroad shares there is very little doing. Hestonville sold at 18¾@19. 88 was bid for Second and Third; 20 for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 38 for Spruce and Pine; 13 for Ridge avenue; and 41½ for Union.

Government bonds are inactive and rather lower. 109¾ was bid for 6s of 1881; 104 for 7·30s; 106⅜ for old 5-20s; and 98¾ for 10-40s.

City loans are unchanged; the new issue sold at 96½@97.

Bank shares are firmly held at full prices, but we hear of no sales. 225 was bid for North American; 142½ for Philadelphia; 126 for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 54 for Commercial; 94 for Northern Liberties; 100 for Southwark; 53 for Penn Township; 54½ for Girard; 80 for Western; 65½ for City; and 64 for Corn Exchange.

In Canal shares there is very little movement. Lehigh Navigation sold at 58, no change. 35⅝ was bid for Schuylkill Navigation preferred; 120 for Morris Canal preferred; 14 for Susquehanna Canal; 57 for Delaware Division; and 67½ for Wyoming Valley Canal.

Quotations of Gold—10 A. M., 150¼; 11 A. M., 150⅜; 12 M., 150½; 1 P. M., 150⅜.

—The interest, in gold, on first mortgage bonds of the Union Pacific Railway Company, Eastern Division, due August 1st, will be paid on presentation of the coupons at the banking house of Jay Cooke & Co., New York, on and after that date.

—The New York *Times* this morning says:—

"Money continues abundant at five per cent., with a few exceptional loans at four. The discount line is easy, and first-class commercial paper passes at 5½@7 per cent. The Treasury disbursements are increasing the supply of loanable funds at this centre."

—The Boston *Traveller* of Tuesday says:—

"The stock market is inactive for banks, factory, insurance, railroad, land, and mining shares, and interest-paying railroad bonds; but there is more doing in Government securities at the Board and in the open market. To-morrow will be observed as a close holiday, on account of the commencement at Harvard University; consequently there will be no meeting of the brokers for business."

—The Chicago *Tribune* of Sunday says:—

"The Money Market closed in rather a peculiar state. Balances are low both here and in New York, and while exchange on the East is scarce, there is also a short supply of currency. Meanwhile there is a very active demand for money, and our bankers have enough to do to satisfy their customers and keep the country banks running. Still, as a great many time bills have gone forward with produce, relief will probably come at an early day in the shape of heavy balances in the East. The rate of discount at the bank is steady at 10 per cent. per month. The market for Eastern exchange remains very firm, but we have no advance to note in rates. The banks are selling to each other at par, but the demand at this rate is greater than the supply."

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$2900 City 6s n lots.. 97	52 sh Pa R......lots 56
100 sh Reading R R. 55⅜	61 sh do.....lots 56
100 sh do b5wmnt 55½	47 sh do..lots..b5 56
39 sh Lehigh Nav.ls 58	100 sh Ph & E...... 31¼
2 sh Cam & Am...133	50 sh do......... 31½
200 sh Hestonville R 18¾	400 sh do..lots.b5 31¼
100 sh do......s30 19	100 sh MahanoyC.2 1-16

—Messrs. DeHaven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, make the following quotations of the rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—

	Buying	*Selling*
American Gold..............................	150¼	150¾
American Silver, ¼s and ½s............	149	142
Compound Interest Notes:—		
" " June, 1864....	13	13½
" " July, 1864....	12¼	12¾
" " August, 1864....	12	12½
" " October, 1864....	11	11½
" " Dec., 1864....	10	10½
" " May, 1865....	7½	8¼
" " August, 1865....	6½	6¾
" " Sept., 1865....	5¾	6¼
" " October, 1865....	5½	6

Philadelphia Trade Report.

THURSDAY, July 19.—Cotton continues very quiet, with small sales of middlings at 33 cents.

There is but little Quercitron Bark coming in, and choice firm at $35 ℔ ton. Prices of Tanner's Bark are nominal.

The receipts of Cloverseed are trifling, and it may be quoted at $7. Prices of Timothy are entirely nominal. Small sales of Flaxseed at $3·40.

The Flour Market is very much depressed by the unfavorable tenor of the foreign news, and the only sales reported were 300 barrels Northwestern extra family, at $10 25@11 ℔ barrel; small lots of Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do. at $11@12; and fancy lots from $13 to $15. Rye Flour is dull at $6 25, and Corn Meal at $4 25.

The receipts of Wheat continue small, but there is very little inquiry. About 1000 bush. sold at $2 70@$2 80 ℔ bush. for new Red, and $2 89 for old White. 1000 bush. Rye sold at $1·02. Corn is in fair request, and 5000 bush. sold at 98@96c for yellow, and 90@91c for mixed. Oats are unchanged; sales of 3000 bush. at 51@52c for Western, and 62c for Delaware.

No change in Groceries or Provisions.

Whisky—The demand is limited. Sales of Pennsylvania at $2 23@2 24, and Ohio at $2 29.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

—Professor Silliman, in his diary, speaks of a visit he made to Saratoga in 1797. It was rather in contrast with the Saratoga of our times. He says:—

"We mounted our horses one day and rode seven or eight miles through the pine forest, with its delightful fragrance, and arrived at a place where they said there were some mineral springs. There was not even a village, but only two or three log houses standing among the pine trees. The people were civil, and provided hay for our horses, and for ourselves bacon and eggs. They piloted us into a morass where nature was unsubdued, and stepping cautiously from bog to bog, we soon arrived at a spring which they called the Congress Spring, which tasted as it does now."

—An auctioneer selling a library, and not being well posted on books, scanned the titles, trusted to luck, and went ahead. "Here you have Bunyan's 'Pilgrim's Progress;' how much 'm offered for it? How much do I hear for the 'Pilgrim's Progress,' by John Bunyan? 'Tis a first-rate book, gentlemen, with six superior illustrations; how much do I hear? All about the Pilgrims, by John Bunyan. Tell where they come from, an' where they land, an' what they done after they landed. Here's a picture of one of them goin' about Plymouth peddlin' with a pack on his back."

—Some one who has been to see Miss Augusta J. Evans says:—"She lives about four miles from Mobile, in a modest, unpretending cottage; yet evidences of taste and refinement are everywhere visible. We were agreeably disappointed in her appearance and manners. She is easy and cordial in her manners, with mirth-loving disposition, and entirely devoid of pedantry or ostentation. We were told by a leading publisher that she has still unwearied assiduity, and is now engaged on a new novel, which will be ready for publication in the fall."

—Elmore A. Studley, a clerk in the post office at New Bedford, Mass., for the past two years, has been arrested, charged with robbing the mails. He confessed his guilt. He began by stealing letters mailed in that city to managers of various lotteries and gift enterprises, thinking, as he said, that he might as well have the money as the New York sharpers.

—Professor Agassiz says that the strip of "highlands which divide the waters flowing into the St. Lawrence from those flowing into the Atlantic," is the oldest land in the world. It was once a lonely sea beach, washed by a universal ocean.

—There are lots of vivandieres among the Garibaldini, who dress in baggy trousers, short green skirts, and one of the red *camicie* fastened round the middle with a belt; also a jaunty little red cap with a long tassel, the hair being knitted up quite short.

—The remains of General Ashby are to be removed from Charlottesville, Va., where they now lie unmarked, to a place in the "Stonewall Cemetery." The ladies of Warrenton have in contemplation a fair, the proceeds of which are to be appropriated to this pupose.

—The Grand Duke, heir-apparent to the Russian crown, has gone to Copenhagen to pay his court to the Princess Dagmar. He is to marry her. It is said he is desperately in love with the beautiful daughter of Prince Neeherski, head of the Russian Church.

—The French Admiral Lucien de la Graviere, who was thrown out of his carriage the other day and broke his collar-bone, is in great danger. The Emperor has sent him the celebrated surgeon Nelaton.

—Colonel Sykes, the member of Parliament for Aberdeen, made inquiries the other night in the House of Lords, relating to the murder of "the American Consul, and *four other Europeans*," in China.

—The beauty of Mrs. Ritchie, daughter of the late General Wadsworth, produced such an impression upon the Prince of Wales, at a recent party, that he danced with her twice during the evening.

—Dr. Franklin, speaking of education, says:—"If a man empties his purse into his head, no man can take it away from him. An investment in knowledge always pays the best interest."

—The Smith family have had 49 members in Congress, while the Johnsons number 29, the Browns 26, the Whites 22, the Thompsons 31, the Joneses 20, the Wilsons 30, the Millers 18, the Moores 18, and the Taylors 15.

—On the 1st of January, 1867, the *Colorado*, a pioneer of a new line between San Francisco and China, will commence her trips, and every arrival will bring from 1000 to 1500 Chinamen to the former point.

—Upon a beam of one of the houses near Notre Dame, Paris, the following inscription was found:—"I was placed here in the year 1450, and was 600 years old when they took me from the forest."

—Mr. Harvey Burden, of Troy, returns an income of $176,795. Mr. John A. Griswold returns $159,675; and Mr. J. F. Winslow returns $123,568.

—Batty, who was set upon by the lions, and nearly made a meal of, is well again, to the disgust of the lions, who have now to knuckle under to their master again.

—A London writer says Miss Evans (George Eliot) is a lady of forty years, plain in feature, with a face suggestive of intellectual power, calm strength, and amiability of disposition.

—The authoress of "Felix Holt" received $20,000 for her book, and has gone to Germany to escape the temptation of reading annoying criticisms upon the work.

—General Thomas Lane has written a letter positively declining to be a candidate for Congress in opposition to Glenni W. Scofield, of the Nineteenth District.

—When a man joins the Mormon Church he has to surrender one-tenth of his property for its support.

—The French Emperor has purchased Corot's picture of "Solitude," exhibited this year. He gave 18,000 francs for it.

—The Geographical Society of Paris have just awarded their gold medal to Mr. Gifford Palgrave for his great Arabian journey.

—John Stuart Mill pronounces Mr. Gladstone the greatest Parliamentary leader since the time of the Stuarts.

—The Crown Prince of Prussia and the Princess Royal have just lost their fourth child, in the second year of its age.

—Federal General Buell has been beaten for Vice-President of the Southern Telegraph Company by Confederate General Buckner.

—Rossini has quit his lodgings at the corner of the Boulevard des Italians and Rue de la Chause, for his summer residence, Passy.

—The wife of Major-General Jeff. C. Davis fell over from a steamboat at Louisville. Her husband jumped in and saved her.

—Mr. George Jordan has been offered an engagement to travel with Miss Bateman next season.

—M. Jaley, a sculptor and member of the Academy of Fine Arts (Paris), is dead.

—Miss Alice Grey will be leading lady at Wood's Broadway Theatre next season.

—George H. Bundy, of the Yale class of 1863, takes the class cup for the first baby.

—Mr. J. Grau officially announces the coming of Ristori in September.

—Mr. J. Henry Hager succeeds Mr. Winter as dramatic critic of the New York *Albion*.

AN ÆRONAUT LOST.—Some of our exchanges speak about a balloon ascension made by Professor Lowe and another person, from New York, on the 9th instant, and state that he has not been heard from since except through what is contained in the following paragraph:—

"Reports from Cleveland say the balloon was seen passing that point last night, apparently without any passengers."

The Cleveland *Herald*, referring to the "lost balloon" having been seen from that city, says that if the report is true, it is very hard to find the individual who made the observation.

—There are 7449 Odd Fellows in California. They own thirty halls, valued at $300,000, and other property valued at $500,000.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

[*See the Third Page for additional Special Notices.*]

MUJAVIRO.—WE COPY THE FOLLOWing meritorious notice of this (destined to be) delicious perfume from Forney's *Press*:—

MUJAVIRO.—This delicious new perfume for the handkerchief, prepared by Messrs. R & G. A. WRIGHT, CHESNUT Street, is without a rival for delicacy, durability, and richness. In fact, of all natural perfumes the fragrant Mujaviro (of Russian origin) may be called the quintessence. For sale by all the principal druggists everywhere. 7 14 6m 4p

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,

Fourth District,

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE,

OFFICE, SPRING GARDEN HALL,
COR. THIRTEENTH AND SPRING GARDEN, }
PHILADELPHIA, July 17, 1866. }

Notice is hereby given to all persons residing or doing business in the FOURTH COLLECTION DISTRICT, embracing the Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-first, Twenty-fourth, and Twenty-Seventh Wards, that the Annual Tax for 1866, upon Incomes, Licenses, Pianos, Watches, etc., is now due, and will be received at this Office without penalty, until the 28th day of July inclusive.

BENJAMIN H. BROWN,

7 17 10t COLLECTOR.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HIGHWAYS—Office S. W. corner of WALNUT and FIFTH Streets.

PHILADELPHIA, July 16, 1866.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed Proposals will be received at the Office of the Chief Commissioner of Highways until 12 o'clock M., on MONDAY, 23d inst., for the construction of a Sewer on the line of Walnut street, from the Sewer now constructed on Seventeenth street to the east line of Eighteenth street, to be built of brick, circular in form, with a clear inside diameter of two feet six inches, with such inlets and manholes as may be directed by the Chief Engineer and Surveyor.

The understanding to be that the contractor shall take bills prepared against the property fronting on said Sewer to the amount of seventy-five cents for each lineal foot of front on each side of the street as so much cash paid; the balance to be paid by the city.

All bidders are invited to be present at the time and place of opening the said proposals.

Each proposal will be accompanied by a certificate that a bond has been filed in the Law Department as directed by ordinance of May 25, 1860.

If the lowest bidder shall not execute a contract within five days after the work is awarded, he will be deemed as declining, and will be held liable on his bond for the difference between his bid and the next higher bid.

Specifications may be had at the Department of Surveys, which will be strictly adhered to.

W. W. SMEDLEY,
7 17 3t Chief Commissioner of Highways.

"PORTLAND SUFFERERS."—AN informal meeting of citizens was held at the request of the Mayor, at his office, on Friday, July 13, to devise measures for the relief of the sufferers by fire in Portland, Maine.

The undersigned were appointed the Executive Committee, to any of whom contributions may be sent:—

G. W. WOOD,
CHARLES W. CUSHMAN,
HENRY WINSOR,
B. H. BARTOL,
E. W. CLARK,
A. G. CATTELL,
S. T. SOUDER,
E. F. HOUGHTON,
7 8 6t CHARLES A. WARREN.

THE INTEREST IN GOLD ON FIRST Mortgage Bonds of UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY, Eastern Division, due August 1, will be paid on presentation of the Coupons at the Banking House of JAY COOKE & CO., New York, on and after that date.

WILLIAM J. PALMER,
7 19 11t* Treasurer.

POST OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, PA. MAIL FOR HAVANA.—The Mail for HAVANA, per steamer STARS AND STRIPES, will be closed at this office on SATURDAY MORNING, July 21, 1866, at 5 o'clock.

7 19 2t C. A. WALBORN, Postmaster.

EVANS & WATSON

HAVE REMOVED THEIR

WAREROOMS

FROM

No. 16 South FOURTH Street,

TO

No. 811 CHESNUT St.,

Where they have on hand a large assortment of their celebrated FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES, for bank, mercantile or dwelling house use. They are secured by the best locks, are furnished with wrought iron inside doors, are guaranteed free from dampness, and never lose their fire proof qualities. It is to the interest of all desiring protection against either fire or burglars, to give us a call before purchasing, as our prices are lower than other makers.

EVANS & WATSON,

7 19 tuths6t4p No. 811 CHESNUT Street.

GRAND COMPLIMENTARY HOP

AT THE

SURF HOUSE,

ATLANTIC CITY,

SATURDAY EVENING, JULY 21.

MUSIC BY THE SATTERLEE BAND,

UNDER THE DIRECTION OF

7 18 3t TH. HERRMANN.

SUN UMBRELLAS

For Gentlemen.

A NEW STYLE FOR THE CITY OR SEA SHORE.

WILLIAM A. DROWN & CO.,

No. 246 MARKET Street.

7 19 6t]

IMPROVED ELLIPTIC HOOK

LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES

OFFICE, No. 923 CHESNUT STREET.

SLOAT SEWING MACHINES, Repaired and proved. [6 5 stuth3m4p

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Contains choice tales of Romance and Adventure Gems of Poetry, Essays charming editorials, Humorous tattings, and a variety of miscellaneous matter and illustrations that render

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T. B. CALLENDER, A. WINCH, JOHN TRENWITH, Wholesale Agents, Philadelphia. 7 18 3t

HOMES WITHOUT HANDS, 8vo, ILLUSTRATED.................................$4 00
LAND AT LAST. 8vo., paper............40
RUNNING THE GAUNTLET. 12mo. cloth......$1 50
PHOTOGRAPHIC COPIES OF ROGERS' Celebrated Groups of War Statuary—17 subjects. Among which we mention, "Taking the Oath;" "One More Shot," etc. Two sizes for framing, $1; or for the Album, 20 cents each, at

G. W. PITCHER'S

7 17 tuths 3t Book, Album, and Photograph House,
No. 808 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

Sent by mail everywhere on receipt of price.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE,

FOR AUGUST,

READY TO-MORROW MORNING. PRICE 25 CENTS.

ASHMEAD & EVANS,

1trp No. 724 CHESNUT Street.

EXCURSIONS.

GRAND EXCURSIONS TO WHITE AND GREEN MOUNTAINS.—Round trip tickets good until November 1. Sold at greatly reduced rates. Via NEW YORK, CONNECTICUT RIVER, and VERMONT CENTRAL RAILROAD LINE.

Philadelphia to Newport, Vt., and return via Springfield, Bellows Falls, and Stowe..........Fare, $30 00

Philadelphia to Newport, Vt., via Springfield; Newport to outlet Lake Memphremagog; outlet to Sherbrook; Sherbrook to Quebec; Quebec to Montreal via rail or steamer; Montreal to New York and Philadelphia, via Springfield..........Fare, $37 25

Philadelphia to Crawford House and return, via Springfield, White River Junction, Newport Wells River, and Littleton..........Fare, $42 25

Philadelphia to Profile House and return. Fare, $39 25

Philadelphia to Burlington via Albany and Saratoga; Burlington to St. Albans; St. Albans to New York; Philadelphia via Bellows Falls and Springfield. Fare, $25.

Philadelphia to Burlington and return same as above via Lake George..........Fare, $28 00

Philadelphia to Mount Mansfield and return..........Fare, $25 00

Also, twenty other different routes.

For tickets and further information, apply at the office, No. 425 CHESNUT Street, under Philadelphia Bank, and opposite the Custom House.

7 ? stuth6t N. VAN HORN, Agent.

DELIGHTFUL EXCURSIONS

ON THE SCHUYLKILL.

The steamer

"SILVER WAVE,"

Now running from Fairmount to Falls of Schuylkill, will leave Fairmount as follows, viz.:—At 7·20, 8·40, 10, 11·20 A. M. And at 12 40, 2, 3·20, 4·40, and 5 P. M.

Returning, leave the Falls at 8, 9·20, 10 40, 12 M.; and 1·20, 2 40, 4, 5·20, and 6·40 P. M.

FARE—To Laurel Hill and the Falls, 15 cents; Columbia Bridge or Washington Retreat, 10 cents. [5 9rp ws

PLEASANT DAILY EXCURSIONS up the River to Beverly, Burlington, and Bristol, touching at Riverton Torresdale and Andalusia, by the splendid Steamer JOHN A. WARNER, leaving Chesnut street wharf at 2 P. M. Returning, leaves Bristol at 4 o'clock arriving at Philadelphia about 6 o'clock. On SUNDAY leaves Chesnut street wharf at 1½ o'clock P. M., stopping at Magargee's wharf, Kensington.

Fare for the Excursion, 40 cents. 7 7 1m

FOR CAPE MAY, ON SATURDAY.—The swift and elegant steamer SAMUEL M. FELTON," will leave CHESNUT Street Wharf at 9 A. M. Excursion tickets good to return on Monday, $4 00, including carriage hire. 7 18 2t*

PROPOSALS.

PENNSYLVANIA AGRICULTURAL LAND SCRIP FOR SALE.

The United States Government having granted to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania Land Scrip, representing 780,000 acres of Public Land, for the endowment of Agricultural Colleges in this State the Board of Commissioners now offer this Land Scrip to the public.

Proposals for the purchase of this Land Scrip, addressed to "The Board of Commissioners of Agricultural Land Scrip," will be received at the Surveyor-General's office, at Harrisburg, until Wednesday, August 15, 1866.

This land may be located in any State or Territory by the holders of the scrip, upon any of the unappropriated lands (except mineral lands) of the United States, which may be subject to sale at private entry. Each piece of scrip represents a quarter section of one hundred and sixty acres. Bids must be made as per acre, and no bids will be received for less than one quarter section.

The Scrip will be issued immediately on the payment of the money to the Surveyor General, one third of which must paid within ten days, and the remaining two-thirds within thirty days after notification of the acceptance of the bid or bids by the Board of Commissioners.

J. M. CAMPBELL, Surveyor-General,
For the Board of Commissioners.

HARRISBURG, July 11, 1866. 7 17 1m

STEIGLEDER, TROUT, VOIGT & CO., beg most respectfully to call the attention of the public at large to their newly-invented Patent,

THE UNIVERSAL ALARMIST,

which, by discharging a percussion cap, made expressly for the purpose, will prove very effectual in the prevention of burglaries, etc.

The following are some of its great advantages:—

1st. Simplicity of construction, cheapness and ease in application, so that a servant or child may set it.

2d. Freedom from danger to persons or property.

3d. Universality of application to any part of a Door, Window, Grating, Shutter, Gate, Garden, Preserve, Fish Pond, etc.

4th. It gives a check to burglars by alarming the inmates, neighbors and police.

5th. The mind is relieved from much painful anxiety in female loneliness or old age, especially when articles of great value are kept in the house.

6th. It is a universal protection to travellers to fasten on chamber doors.

7th. Its construction is simple and not liable to get out of order.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE ACCOMPANY EVERY INSTRUMENT.

We have put our article at the low price of ONE DOLLAR, inclusive of 25 caps, and it cannot be got cheaper either from us or from our agents. For further particulars inquire of or address

STEIGLEDER, TROUT, VOIGT & CO.,
Office, No. 524 WALNUT street,
Room No. 18.

We will send the ALARMIST to any part of the country on receipt of price, and 25 cents extra for postage.

Country Agents wanted. 6 29 3m

MRS. R. DILLON,

Nos. 323 and 331 SOUTH Street,

Has a handsome assortment of MILLINERY; Misses' and Infants' Hats and Caps, Silks, Velvets, Crapes, Ribbons, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, etc. [7 18 5

CORLISS STEAM-ENGINE FOR SALE.—It is first class, built by Corliss & Co., Providence; capacity, (120) one hundred and twenty horse-power; cylinder 20 by 48; fly-wheel, 16 feet diameter, 24-inch face. In first-rate order, and as good as new. Can be delivered at once. Address STEAM ENGINE, Box No. 1343, Philadelphia Post Office. 7 14 10t

$6,000,000

SEVEN PER CENT. FIRST-CLASS

First Morgage Bonds.

THE NORTH MISSOURI RAILROAD COMPANY has authorized us to sell their First Morgage Seven Per Cent. Thirty year Bonds. The whole amount is $6,000,000, Coupons, payable on the first days of JANUARY and JULY of each year, in New York.

Before consenting to this Agency, we have made a careful examination of the merits of these Bonds, by sending William Milnor Roberts, and others, to report upon the condition and prospects of the Railroad. Their report is on file at our office, and is highly satisfactory. We do not hesitate to recommend these Bonds as being a first class security, and a most safe and judicious investment.

The proceeds of these bonds will be used in extending a Road (already complete 170 miles into North Missouri) to the Iowa State line, where it is to connect with the railroads of Iowa; and to also extend it westward to the junction with the Pacific Railroad (at Leavenworth), and other roads leading up the Missouri River, so that this mortgage of $6 000 000 will cover a completed and well-stocked Road of 389 miles in length, costing at least $16,000,000, with a net annual revenue after the first year, of over $1,500,000, or a sum nearly four times beyond the amount needed to pay the interest on these Bonds. The income of the Road will, of course, increase every year.

The Railroad connects the great city of St. Louis with its two hundred thousand inhabitants, not only with the richest portions of Missouri, but with the States of Kansas and Iowa, and the great Pacific Railroads.

To the first applicants we are prepared to sell FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, at the low rate of EIGHTY CENTS, desiring to obtain a better price for the remainder. This will yield about 9 per cent. income, and add 20 per cent. to principal at maturity.

Any further inquiries will be answered at our office.

JAY COOKE & CO,

7 16 1m] BANKERS,

No. 114 South THIRD Street.

GROCERIES.

AMERICAN TEA COMPANY,
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AMERICAN TEA COMPANY,

IMPORTERS OF TEAS,

Have taken the Store

NO. 932 ARCH STREET,
NO. 932 ARCH STREET,
NO. 932 ARCH STREET,

Chapman's former store, where they have opened an immense stock of the purest

TEAS, COFFEES, AND SPICES,

Which they will sell at the very lowest market prices,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Only the best and purest goods sold.

TAKE NOTICE.

POSITIVELY NO MISREPRESENTATION

Of an article under any circumstances.

ALL OUR COFFEES ROASTED

Without water, lard, or grease.

The best $1·00 and $1·25 Oolong Teas in the country.

Try the Tea Mixture of the American Tea Company, the most delicious in the country, at $1 25.

The very best uncolored Japanese Teas at $1·00, $1·25, and $1·50.

The best and purest roasted Rio Coffee, at 30 cents; the very best imported, 35 cents.

The best and purest Laguayra, Java, and Jamaica Coffee in the country.

Orders received, and sent free to all parts of the city and country.

THE AMERICAN TEA COMPANY,

7 10tuths19t No. 932 ARCH Street.

NEW SMOKED SALMON.

JUST RECEIVED,

VERY FINE NEW SMOKED SALMON,

IN FINE ORDER.

SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,

4 14 [4p] S. W. cor. BROAD and WALNUT.

SNOW FLAKE FLOUR.

THE FINEST IN THE WORLD.

DAVIS & RICHARDS,

ARCH and TENTH Sts.

FOR GOOD BREAD

ALWAYS USE

STRATTON'S FAMOUS YEAST.

Ask your grocer for it.

Wholesale Agent, WARD J. CAFFEE,
7 12 12t S. E. cor. CHESNUT and FRONT Sts.

THROUGH LINES.

THE NATIONAL EXPRESS AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY

Is now running through lines, by Seaboard Railroad routes via RICHMOND, WELDON, WILMINGTON, CHARLESTON, MONTGOMERY and MOBILE

TO NEW ORLEANS.

Since the recent decision of the Courts in Virginia, additional routes have also been opened to WARRENTON, CHARLOTTESVILLE, GORDONSVILLE, and LYNCHBURG and other points on the ORANGE AND ALEXANDRIA RAILROAD and also to STAUNTON and points on the VIRGINIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

The Company is prepared to receive

FREIGHT, PACKAGES, AND MONEY,

for the above and intermediate points.

Office, No. 630 MARKET Street.

B. F. FICKLIN,
7 17 1t General Superintendent.

HIESKELL'S MAGIC OIL

CURES TETTER,

ERYSIPELAS, ITCH, SCALD HEAD, AND ALL SKIN DISEASES.

WARRANTED TO CURE OR MONEY REFUNDED.

For sale by all Druggists.

PRINCIPAL DEPOT:

No. 53 South THIRD Street,

Above Chesnut.

Price 25 cents per bottle. 4 24 3mdp

MATTERS OVER THE RIVER.

The Supposed Murder.—After a full and more searching investigation of the case of the old lady who was found dead on Tuesday morning near the Skating Park, Kaighn's Point, it is supposed that the most plausible cause of her death was from being run over while asleep by some passing vehicle. She had been drinking rather freely at the different groggeries in Centreville and Stockton, and on Monday night, evidently overcome by the effects of liquor, she was seen sleeping near the very place where her body was found the next morning, with her head crushed in a manner such as it would be had a wheel passed over it. Such is the present supposition; but the officers will use efforts to ascertain the guilty parties, if any there are, who perpetrated the deed of murder, if it is ascertained that she came to her death by foul means.

Arrest of a Counterfeiter.—Yesterday a man was arrested in Camden on a charge of being engaged in passing counterfeit money of the denomination of ten dollar notes, United States issue. He was taken before Justice Briggs, who committed him to answer at the October term of the County Courts. There have recently been several of these notes in circulation in Camden and adjoining counties, and it is thought that parties are operating in disposing of them quite extensively.

Again in Custody.—John Beck has been again committed to jail, in consequence of his bail withdrawing. This boy stands convicted of having set fire to the barn of Mr. Hatch on the 15th of June, 1865, but his sentence was suspended with a view of using him as evidence in the implication of others by the State.

Handsome Apparatus.—The Franklin Steam Fire Engine Company have procured a splendid new engine, which, on their reception of it in Camden, they housed with the Weccacoe Steam Fire Engine Company until it was polished up. It is a powerful machine, and susceptible of efficient service.

Fighting with Razors.—Two colored women were before Mayor Budd yesterday on a charge of a violent assault and battery on each other, and using razors in the fight. They were held in the sum of $200 each to answer at Court.

Vacations.—The public schools of Camden commenced their vacation on Monday, and will continue until the 1st of September. In the meantime some important repairs will be made to several of the school-houses.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[For Additional Local Items see Third Page.]

Connubial Felicity.—Late last evening cries were heard proceeding from a spot near the drove-yard at Hestonville. An officer rushed up to the spot, and found a cowardly brute of a fellow beating a woman. She was crying murder, etc. etc., and evidently had some show of reason for so doing, as the man had a murderous-looking knife in his possession. Both of them were drunk. At the hearing before Alderman Allen they answered to the names of Thomas and Lizzie Hall. They had been married only seven months. His account of the affair was that his wife was drunk, and while walking along stumbled over a stone and went down in the road. That he thereupon undertook to take hold of her shoulder to help her upon her feet, but in mistake caught hold of her hair. He could not explain, however, how he could have beaten her with his fist, and threatening to use his knife, and consequently was held to bail by Alderman Allen to answer at court. Lizzie was fined for drunkenness. When released the "happy pair" went off together.

The Unknown Dead—Who Are They?—Two unknown men died at the Eleventh Ward Station House on Tuesday. We give the following description of their appearance and dress, in hopes that they may thus be identified by their friends:—

One was aged about forty-five years; black hair, mixed with grey; goatee; wore black pantaloons and vest, linen coat, white shirt and undershirt, and low shoes. The other was about 40 years old; 5 feet 7 inches in height; brown hair and small whiskers; wore a striped coat and pantaloons, black vest, striped shirt, low shoes, and a Kossuth hat. He also wore a truss upon his body.

An unknown man also fell to the ground at Tenth and Vine streets last evening, from the effects of the heat. He was removed to a house near by, and soon after died. His hair and whiskers were grey; he wore two white shirts, woollen stockings, army shoes, and a Kossuth hat.

The Coroner has taken charge of all three of the bodies.

Riotous Behavior.—Yesterday Thomas West, a rough-looking fellow, got into a speck of trouble at Cedar Hall, corner of Fortieth and Market streets. He was very violent in his language to those in the bar-room, and had some difficulty with the bar-tender about paying for drinks. He got so outrageous finally that he was ordered out of the place. Instead of going, he commenced to demolish the glassware right and left. An officer was called in to arrest him, when he made a violent assault on him, and it was only after a severe struggle that he was secured and taken to the lock-up. This morning he was held in $700 to answer, by Alderman Allen.

Coup de Soleil.—At 5 o'clock this morning, James Henry was found dead at the corner of Second and Master streets.

A man died suddenly at No. 1812 South Front street this morning, at 9·45 o'clock.

Francis Coyle, aged seventy years, died suddenly at No. 1414 North Front street, at 9 o'clock this forenoon.

About 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon a very respectable looking young lady, while walking in the Park, fell from the effects of the heat in an insensible condition. She was taken to her residence, Shackamaxon street and Girard avenue.

Outrageous Conduct.—An old man by the name of Conrad was arrested and taken before Alderman Hurley yesterday, charged with committing an assault, and attempt to outrage a little girl only 9 years old. The attempt was made at a solitary spot near Camac's woods. Conrad is a man some 60 years of age, and gathers soapfat for a living, and is well known to the people in that neighborhood. The miserable wretch was held to answer in the sum of $2000. It is to be hoped that he will be so severely dealt with, that there will be no such scenes in the future to disgrace our city.

House Robbery.—Yesterday morning, a youth named George Shock, only sixteen years old, and by profession a huckster, was taken before Alderman Cloud, charged with the larceny of a silver watch. It appears that this young man, in the pursuit of his calling, entered a house in Salmon street, above Cumberland, and finding the occupants temporarily absent, could not resist the temptation to possess the timekeeper. He was held in $600 bail to answer the charge.

Pickpockets About.—Yesterday one of the light-fingered gentleman, named Monmouth, was arrested for picking the pocket of an old lady at the Vine Street Ferry wharf. When detected he had the pocket-book in his hand, but handed it to the woman. He was held to answer the charge.

James Pyne was arrested at Sixteenth and Aften streets on the charge of picking pockets. He was committed by Alderman Lutz in default of bail.

The Liquor Frauds.—Charles A. Dolson and John O. Rhodds, of No. 1016 Richmond street, against whom an information for forfeiture of property, on account of defrauding the revenue, was filed some time since, yesterday made their appearance in the United States District Court. They were each held in $1000 bail, to answer the charge of distilling without a license.

The Commerce Street Fire—Disgraceful Thefts by Firemen.—The building at No. 506 Commerce street, which was destroyed by fire this morning, was owned by Mr. J. K. Hassinger, who resides outside the city. It was worth about $2,000, covered by an insurance in the Pennsylvania Fire Insurance Company. The loss of Mr. Roberts, the cooper who occupied the first floor, is about $1,000, with no insurance. Messrs. Mendenhall & Garrison, the carpenters who used the upper stories, have lost about $1500, with no insurance. The damage done to the neighboring buildings by the water is slight, and fully covered by insurance. The roof of the rag store of J. P. Marker, N. E. corner of Fifth and Commerce streets, caught fire from a spark from a steam fire engine, and was slightly damaged.

In addition to those reported elsewhere as injured by the falling of the walls into Commerce street, David Donnelly, of the Good Intent Hose Company, was quite badly injured. Three members of the Phœnix Hose Company also suffered slight injuries. John Hollick, a member of the Good Will Engine Company, who was injured by the falling of the wall, was taken to the drug store at the corner of Sixth and Arch streets, and thence removed in an ambulance to his home at Fifteenth and Race streets. His injuries were so severe that he has since died from their effects.

A building adjoining the one destroyed is occupied by Hassinger & Britton, dealers in hardware. Several firemen went upon the roof of this for the purpose of throwing water with more effect upon the burning building.

If they had confined themselves to the legitimate discharge of their duties in this manner, they would have merited and received the thanks of the entire community, as well as of those whose property they endeavored to save from the flames. But some of them, as is well known to our citizens, are a disgrace not only to their profession, but to the good and orderly city of Philadelphia. Watching their opportunity, they descended into the building, and carried off whole packages of knives and other articles of value. A man who would steal under such circumstances is scarcely deserving of the name. No person had access to the building during the fire next door except fully equipped firemen, so that there can be no mistake about the character of these shameless depredators. Men of this stamp have been gradually creeping into our Fire Department in such numbers, that it has at length assumed a much worse character in this respect than it has had at any other time during the past twenty years. It is to be hoped that the men who were guilty of these thefts will yet be detected and brought to the punishment they so richly merit. In no other way is it possible for the reputation of our firemen as a class to be redeemed. That there are many noble and conscientious men in their ranks, we all know. The greater, therefore, is the pity that they must all suffer in character for the shameless conduct of some of their colleagues.

Another Terrible Tragedy—Man Murdered in his Bed with an Axe, and Shockingly Mutilated.—We have just received the particulars of another horrible murder committed in North Woodbury, on Tuesday night. As far as we could learn, the facts of the case are these:—About 3 o'clock yesterday morning, Mr. Charles T. Raymond, residing in North Woodbury, New Jersey, was found dead in his bed, with his temple crushed in with an axe, and his throat and chin cut by the same instrument.

The Coroner held an inquest yesterday morning, when the following facts were elicited:—

Mr. Raymond and his wife sat in the porch of their dwelling until 9 in the evening, when they retired to bed. They occupied adjoining rooms, with a communicating door between. Mr. Raymond before retiring read his wife asleep, and then retired to his own room.

At 3 o'clock yesterday morning Mrs. Raymond was awakened by what she supposed was the dripping of water in her husband's room. She rose, dressed herself, and went his room door to see what was the matter, and called to him. Not answering, she went into his room and to his bedside. She put her hand to his face and found it wet. She in the dark placed her hand in the gash on his chin, and thought it was his mouth. Thinking he was sick she placed her arm under his neck and raised his head, when she discovered for the first time that his throat had been cut, the jugular vein severed, and the head almost detached from the body.

She immediately went to the window, and called to a colored man for help, who happened to be near by. This was at 3 o'clock in the morning, and Mr. Raymond was not dead when she first saw him, but died a minute or two after she first went into the room. The colored man was already up, and ready to go to his work. Mr. Raymond died before the colored man reached the house. The first words she spoke to the man on entering the house was to tell him that Mr. Raymond was dead.

There were no marks of a struggle in the room. He had evidently been struck in the temple while asleep, and almost instantly deprived of all sense or motion, and then his chin and throat cut afterwards to add certainty to the fiendish deed.

Footsteps were observed leading from beneath the window down towards the river. At a short distance these footprints, which were those of a woman, were joined by others made by bare feet, which a little further on were encased in a pair of boots.

Some clothes, which were sent to a washerwoman in the neighborhood, may lead to a detection of the fiend, whoever he may be.

The inquest will be continued to-day.

Grand Regatta.—The third annual regatta of the Boat Clubs of this city will take place on Monday, July 23. The boats will start from Poplar street wharf, on the Delaware, at 10 A. M. precisely, to sail to Torrisdale and returning to starting place. Mr. W. W. Abel will be the Judge of the race. The boats will be arranged in classes. The first class will comprise all gilling skiffs twenty feet and under. Second class, all decked yachts of 16 feet and under. The winning boat of each class will receive as a prize a splendid silver ice-pitcher. From the number and style of boats already entered, this promises to be one of the best regattas for several seasons.

The New York Flour Hoax.—A few days ago we published an article concerning the wholesale poisoning of a family in the neighborhood of Fifth and Race streets, caused by eating flour of a superior New York brand. We have made further inquiry into the matter, from which we are led to believe that the whole affair was a hoax—a dear amusement in such weather as this. We have been unable, at least, to discover the whereabouts of the poisoned family.

Shoving the Queer.—Yesterday evening, a man named Charles Beesley called for drinks at a lager beer saloon, Twenty-third and Callowhill streets, and tendered in payment a counterfeit $10 greenback. On its being detected, he made a pretense of being drunk, but when the officer making the arrest inquired into his state further, he was found to be "shamming." He was taken before Alderman Hutchinson, and held to answer in the sum of $800.

Fell From a Window.—A boy named Lawrence Lacey, aged ten years, fell from the third story window of a house in Warnock street, above Master, about 11 o'clock last evening. He had his bed drawn up close to the open window on account of the heat, and, it is supposed, rolled out while asleep. He struck on his head, and was picked up insensible. He was taken to the Sixth District Station House.

Tree Blown Down.—A large tree was blown down this morning at the corner of Sixth and Chatham streets. It completely blocks up the street, but men are now busily engaged in clearing away the rubbish.

A Base Ball Victory.—The match game between the Hamilton and Camden Clubs, yesterday afternoon, resulted in a victory for the Camden boys, by a score of thirty-eight to eighteen.

A Hop at the Surf House, Atlantic City, will take place on Saturday evening. Those who take delight in tripping "the light fantastic" will undoubtedly have a grand time thereat.

The Fire at No. 609 Market Street.—The losses at the fire at Stretch, Barnett & Co.'s drug establishment on Tuesday night are fully covered by the insurances. On the building there was an insurance of $10,000 in the Hand-in-hand and $5000 in the Pennsylvania. The stock was insured to the amount of $10,000 in the American, $10,000 in the North American, and $5000 in the Delaware Mutual.

Robbing his Employer.—J. McDermott was arrested last night at Fourth and Callowhill streets, charged with larceny. He had, it seems, been in the habit of pilfering small articles from his employer for several years past. He was held by Alderman Eneu in the sum of $1000 to answer.

A Refreshing Sensation—
When all the air seemed hot as flame,
What cooling influence then came,
So sweetly o'er this languid frame?
No ice-cream had I—
Ice-water's charm had seemed to fail.
Was that influence a gale
That, from the land of snow-drifts pale,
Hither chanced to fly?
Or was it just the cooling power
Of this new suit from the Tower?

Linen Dusters,
Light Cassimere and Cloth, Alpacca, Drap d'Ete, Duck and Linen sack Coats.
Light Cassimere, White and Colored Duck Skeleton Vests.
Light Cassimere, White and Colored Duck, and all kinds of Linen Pants.
All kinds of Seasonable Clothing for Men's, Youths', and Boys' wear, in large supply, at the lowest prices possible.

TOWER HALL,
No. 518 MARKET STREET,
BENNETT & Co.

The Imbecility of Physicians! is bitterly inveighed against by venders of quack nostrums, who cannot persuade members of the profession to use or recommend their pills or powders. The proprietor of *MARSDEN'S CALISAYA TONIC* has no such complaint to make—he has abundant reason to return thanks for the cordiality with which the ablest members of the profession recommend the use of the Calisaya Tonic; they know what such a medicine should be, and they know that the tonic is precisely that thing. *Depot, No. 487 Broadway, New York. For sale by Johnston, Holloway & Cowden, Wholesale Agents, No. 23 N. Sixth street, Philadelphia, and by all druggists.*

Cleanse the Blood of all Impurities and you neutralize the virus of many diseases at their source. In all Diseases of the Skin, the Glands, the Fleshy Fibre, the Secretive Organs, and the Bones, all Scrofulous Complaints, Cancer, etc., Dr. Jayne's Alterative is a standard curative; and while it is a fault in many medicines that before they reach the disease the patient is prostrated beyond recovery, no such drawback attends this remedy, for it sustains the strength of the sufferer, while eradicating the cause of the complaint. Prepared only at No. 242 Chesnut street.

Get the Best! The Best What? Why, the best everything—the best clothing and food, the best sewing machine and piano, the best books and pictures, the best husband or wife, above all, the best medicines—and for all derangements and disturbances in the alimentary system this is, beyond doubt, *MARSDEN'S CARMINATIVE SYRUP. Depot, No. 487 Broadway, New York. For sale by Johnston, Holloway & Cowden, Wholesale Agents, No. 23 N. Sixth street, Philadelphia, and by all druggists.*

Dutcher's Lightning Fly-Killer

Makes quick work with flies, and if commenced early, keeps the house clear all summer.

Look out for imitations. Get Dutcher's only.

"Needles'
Camphor
Troches,"
Indispensable to all tourists. Positive cure for Bowel Complaints, Choleraic Diarrhœa, etc. Made only by
C. H. Needles,
Twelfth and Race Streets,
Philadelphia.
50 cents per Box. 1 dozen, $5.

The Parties who purchased of us, on Saturday or this week, 5-20 Coupon Bonds dated 1st November, 1864 (sold as being 1865s), Nos. 78,951 to 78,965, and Nos. 78,976 to 79,000, inclusive, for $1000 each, will please call on us with the bonds.
Drexel & Co.,
No. 34 S. Third street.

After Perfuming Every Other Theatre, Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus" is now perfuming the late theatre of war. Southern orders roll in continuously. There is a perfect union of sentiment between the two sections as regards this peerless extract.—*Springfield Union.*

Reduced Prices.—Photographs of all styles; the most pleasing, natural, and perfect specimens of art. None afford more general satisfaction than Reimer's style, made at No. 624 Arch street.

If your Linen Clothes are "soap shrunk" they will never *shrink* any more. All linen suits bought of Charles Stokes & Co. are warranted not to shrink. Remember Stokes' "One-price," under the Continental.

Improved Lock-Stitch Machines for Tailors and Manufacturers. Grover & Baker Sewing Machine Company, No. 730 Chesnut street.

7·30s, 5-20s,
Gold and Silver,
Compound Interest and Uncurrent Bank
Notes Bought and Sold, by
Drexel & Co.,
No. 34 South Third Street.

Compound Interest Notes. 7 3-10 and 5-20s wanted. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 S. Third St.

"lubricative packing for steam engines.—for terms see 723 chesnut st., phila., and 26 dey st., new york."

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines for family use, No. 730 Chesnut street.

Popular Tailoring.—
Ready-made Clothing,
and
Fine Custom Work.
Wanamaker & Brown,
Oak Hall,
Southeast corner Sixth and Market Streets.

MARRIED.

ALLEN—ROBINSON.—On the 4th of April, 1866, by the Rev. George Van Deurs, Mr. JOHN ALLEN to Mrs. MARGARET JANE ROBINSON, both of this city.

KERN—MURPHY.—On June 21, 1866, by the late Rev. Joseph H. Kennard, D. D., Mr. JOHN H. KERN to Miss JENNIE MURPHY, both of this city.

DIED.

BENTLEY.—On Wednesday morning, the 18th instant, MARGARET, daughter of David B. and Sophia R. Bentley, in the 8th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, from her parents' residence, No. 713 Buttonwood street, on Saturday afternoon next, the 21st instant, at 3 o'clock, without further notice.

BROWER.—On the 17th instant, KATHERINE NOTHERMAN BROWER, in the 77th year of her age.

Funeral on Friday morning at 9 o'clock, from the residence of her son-in-law, Joseph D. Murphy, No. 612 N. Thirteenth street. **

CHAMBERS.—On the 18th instant, ISABELLA CHAMBERS, in the 33d year of her age.

Her friends are invited to attend her funeral, from her mother's residence, No. 737 Medina street, below Wharton, on Saturday morning next, at 9 o'clock.

CRAWFORD.—Suddenly, on the 17th instant, Mr. HENRY M. CRAWFORD, in the 71st year of his age.

His male friends and those of the family, also the members of the Northern Liberty Steam Fire Engine Company, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 334 N. Third street, on Saturday afternoon at 4 o'clock. To proceed to Monument Cemetery.

McTAGUE.—On the 17th inst., JOHN McTAGUE, in the 44th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 2415 Pine street, on Friday afternoon at 1 o'clock.

MOONEY.—On the 17th instant, PATRICK MOONEY, aged 64 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the Sodality of the B. V. M., and the Christian Doctrine Society of St. Paul's Church, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 622 Fitzwater street on Friday morning at 8 o'clock. Funeral services at St. Paul's Church.

SATTERTHWAITE.—On Tuesday evening, at the residence of his grandfather, at Edgewater, New Jersey, ATLEE D. DAVIS, son of Richard and Sallie Emily Satterthwaite, aged 3 years 10 months and 18 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are particularly invited to attend the funeral, from the Broad and Brown Street Baptist Church, on Friday, the 20th instant, at 2 o'clock. To proceed to Laurel Hill. **

SCHURCH.—Suddenly, on the 17th instant, LAURA ADELE, daughter of Charles H. and Emily Schurch, aged 11 months and 11 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents No. 322 Borden street, on Thursday afternoon, the 19th instant, at 4½ o'clock. To proceed to Ebenezer Church vault.

WIMLEY.—On the 17th instant, MARIA, wife of John M. Wimley, in the 60th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, F. Fisher, No. 2131 N. Fifth street, above Diamond, on Saturday morning at 9 o'clock.

PATENT SELF-DRAWING CORK-SCREWS, which pull the corks out of bottles, and a variety of the usual kinds; also Cork Drawers for getting corks from the inside of bottles, and Bottle Washers, for sale by TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

FOLDING POCKET LANTERNS, WHICH have a place for matches and an extra supply of tapers and occupy so small a space as to be conveniently carried in the pocket, are for sale by TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

PUZZLED ARE FLIES AND OTHER INSECTS that swarm around, when prevented from attacking the food upon your table, by the protection of Wire Dish Covers—round, oval, and oblong shapes—for sale by TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

INSURE YOUR LIFE
IN YOUR OWN HOME COMPANY,
THE
AMERICAN,
OF PHILADELPHIA,
S. E. Corner Fourth and Walnut Sts.

Insurers in this Company have the additional guarantee of the CAPITAL STOCK ALL PAID UP IN CASH, which, together with CASH ASSETS now on hand, amount to over

$1,500,000.

Its TRUSTEES are well-known citizens in our midst, entitling it to more consideration than those whose managers reside in distant cities.

Alexander Whilldin,	William J. Howard,
J. Edgar Thomson,	Samuel T. Bodine,
George Nugent,	John Aikman,
Hon. James Pollock,	Henry K. Bennett,
Albert C. Roberts,	Hon. Joseph Allison,
P. B. Mingle,	Isaac Hazlehurst.
L. M. Whilldin,	

ALEXANDER WHILLDIN, President.
GEORGE NUGENT, Vice-President.
JOHN C. SIMS, Actuary.
JOHN S. WILSON, Secretary and Treasurer. 7 7§

REMOVAL.
THE BRANCH OFFICE OF THE
NEW YORK ACCIDENTAL INSURANCE CO.
IS REMOVED TO
No. 112 South FOURTH Street.
7 11 12trp FRANK O. ALLEN, Manager.

HATS AND CAPS.

HATS, STRAW GOODS, ETC.,
RETAIL AT WHOLESALE PRICES.
BARNES, OSTERHOUT, HERRON & CO.,
S. E. Cor. Fourth and Chesnut Sts.,
Are now closing out at retail their extensive stock of
SPRING AND SUMMER HATS,
Consisting of Straw, Felt, etc., of the latest styles and improvements
At Wholesale Prices.
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Those in want of Goods of this description can SAVE at least ONE PROFIT by purchasing here.

BIOKRENE,
OR LIFE-REJUVENATOR.
STRENGTH TO THE WEAK—YOUTH TO THE AGED

This preparation is unequalled as a rejuvenator and restorer of wasted and inert functions.

The feeble, the aged and all those who have in any way impaired their vitality by excessive mental or physical application, will find the Biokrene to be what its name implies—a life-rejuvenator, which, while it builds up the shattered constitution, will also impart to the feelings the briskness and energy which belong to youth.

No matter by what cause any organ has become enfeebled in its functions this superb preparation will remove that cause at once and forever.

BIOKRENE cures General Debility, Impotency, Nervous Incapacity, Dyspepsia, Depression, Loss of Appetite, Low Spirits, Imbecility, Mental Indolence, Emaciation, Ennui. It has a most delightful, desirable, and novel effect upon the nervous system, and all who are in any way prostrated by nervous disabilities are earnestly advised to seek a cure in this most excellent and unequalled preparation.

BIOKRENE.—The Feeble, the Languid, the Despairing, the Old, should give this valuable discovery a trial; it will be found totally different from all other articles for the same purpose.

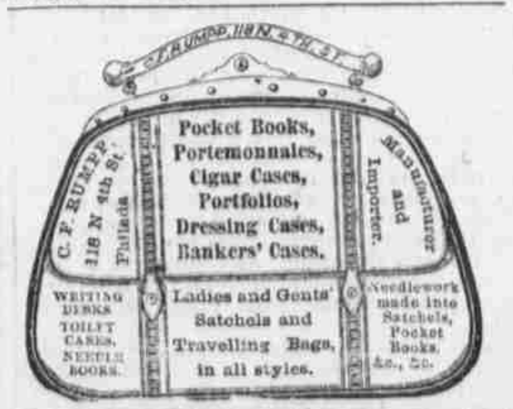
TO FEMALES.—This preparation is invaluable in nervous weaknesses of all kinds, as it will restore the wasted strength with wonderful permanence.

It is also a grand Tonic, and will give relief in Dyspepsia with the first dose. A brief persistence in its use will renovate the stomach to a degree of perfect health, and banish Dyspepsia forever.

One Dollar per bottle, or six bottles for $5. Sold by Druggists generally. Sent by express anywhere by addressing HUTCHINGS & HILLYER, Proprietors,
No. 28 DEY Street, New York.
Sold by JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN,
No. 23 North SIXTH Street.
DYOTT & CO.,
4 19 thstu6mrp No. 232 N. SECOND St.

GEO. A. COOKE'S
COAL EMPORIUM
1314 WASHINGTON AV.

IF YOU WANT PERFECT SATISFACTION in every respect, buy the celebrated PRESTON COAL, Egg and Stove sizes, at $7 25 per ton. Also, the genuine EAGLE VEIN COAL, same sizes, same price, and a very fine quality of LEHIGH, Egg and Stove, at $8 60 per ton. I keep nothing but the best. Orders received at No. 114 South THIRD Street. 5 24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Pocket Books,
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Bankers' Cases.
Manufacturer and Importer.
Writing Desks
Toilet Cases,
Needle Books.
Ladies and Gents'
Satchels and
Travelling Bags,
in all styles.
Needlework made into Satchels, Pocket Books, &c. &c.

ESTATE OF MARY SWIFT, DECEASED.—Letters Testamentary upon the above estate having been granted to the undersigned by the Register of Wills, all persons indebted are requested to make payment, and those having legal claims against the same to present them for settlement to
CAROLINE SWIFT,
P. S. JACOBY,
Executors.
PHILADELPHIA, June 1, 1866. 7 6 16t*

MEDICAL.

SIMILIA SIMILIBUS CURANTUR.

HUMPHREYS'
HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS,

HAVE PROVED, FROM THE MOST AMPLE experience, an entire success; Simple—Prompt—Efficient, and Reliable. They are the only Medicines perfectly adapted to popular use—so simple that mistakes cannot be made in using them; so harmless as to be free from danger, and so efficient as to be always reliable. They have raised the highest commendation from all, and will always render satisfaction.

Nos.			Cents.
1,	Cures	**Fevers,** Congestion, Inflammations..	25
2,	"	**Worms,** Worm-Fever, Worm-Colic.	25
3,	"	**Crying-**Colic, or Teething of infants.	25
4,	"	**Diarrhœa** of children or adults......	25
5,	"	**Dysentery,** Griping, Billious Colic..	25
6,	"	**Cholera-Morbus,** Vomiting........	25
7,	"	**Coughs,** Colds, Bronchitis...........	25
8,	"	**Neuralgia,** Toothache, Faceache....	25
9,	"	**Headaches,** Sick-Headache, Vertigo	25
10,	"	**Dyspepsia,** Billious Stomach........	25
11,	"	**Suppressed,** or painful Periods ...	25
12,	"	**Whites,** too profuse Periods.........	25
13,	"	**Croup,** Cough, difficult Breathing...	25
14,	"	**Salt Rheum,** Erysipelas, Eruptions	25
15,	"	**Rheumatism,** Rheumatic Pains..	25
16,	"	**Fever & Ague,** Chill Fever, Agues	50
17,	"	**Piles,** blind or bleeding..................	50
18,	"	**Ophthalmy,** and sore or weak Eyes	50
19,	"	**Catarrh,** acute or chronic, Influenza	50
20,	"	**Whooping-Cough,** violent Coughs	50
21,	"	**Asthma,** oppressed Breathing	50
22,	"	**Ear Discharges,** impaired Hearing	50
23,	"	**Scrofula,** enlarged Glands, Swellings	50
24,	"	**General** Debility, Physical Weakness	50
25,	"	**Dropsy,** and scanty Secretions......	50
26,	"	**Sea-Sickness,** sickness from riding.	50
27,	"	**Kidney-Disease,** Gravel..............	50
28,	"	**Nervous Debility, Seminal Emissions,** involuntary Discharges..	1.00
29,	"	**Sore Mouth,** Canker................	50
30,	"	**Urinary Weakness,** wetting bed.	50
31,	"	**Painful Periods,** with Spasms...	50
32,	"	**Sufferings** at change of life.........	1.00
33,	"	**Epilepsy,** Spasms, St. Vitus' Dance.	1.00
34,	"	**Diphtheria,** ulcerated Sore Throat.	50

FAMILY CASES.

35 large vials, morocco case, and book complete	$10 00
20 large vials, in morocco, and book...........	6 00
20 large vials, plain case, and book...........	5 00
15 boxes (Nos. 1 to 15), and book.............	3 00

VETERINARY SPECIFICS.

Mahogany cases, 10 vials, with book...........	$10 00
Single vials, with directions...................	1 00

☞ These Remedies, by the case or single box, are sent to any part of the country, by Mail or Express, free of charge on receipt of the price. Address
HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC
HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINE COMPANY,
Office and Depot, No. 562 Broadway, New York.

Dr. Humphreys is consulted daily at his office, personally or by letter, as above, for all forms of disease.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS
DYOTT & CO., JOHNSON, HALLOWAY & COWDEN, T. R. CALLENDER, and AMBROSE SMITH, Wholesale Agents Philadelphia.

CHEROKEE CURE,
THE GREAT
INDIAN MEDICINE,
CURES ALL DISEASES CAUSED BY
YOUTHFUL INDISCRETION, VIZ.:—
SEMINAL WEAKNESS,
LOSS OF MEMORY, UNIVERSAL LASSITUDE,
PAINS IN THE BACK,
DIMNESS OF VISION,
PREMATURE OLD AGE
WEAK NERVES,
DIFFICULT BREATHING,
PALE COUNTENANCE,
INSANITY,
CONSUMPTION,
AND ALL DISEASES
That follow as a sequence of youthful indiscretions.

THE CHEROKEE CURE
Will restore health and vigor, and effect a permanent cure after all other medicines have failed.

Thirty-two page pamphlet sent in a sealed envelope, free to any address.

Price $2 per bottle, or three bottles for $5.

Sold by all Druggists; or will be sent by express to any portion of the world, on the receipt of price, by the sole proprietor,
DR. W. R. MERWIN,
No. 37 Walker street, New York.

CHEROKEE REMEDY

Cures all Urinary Complaints, viz.: Gravel, Inflammation of the Bladder and Kidneys, Retention of Urine, Strictures of the Urethra, Dropsical Swellings, Brick Dust Deposits, and all diseases that require a diuretic, and when used in conjunction with the CHEROKEE INJECTION, does not fail to cure Gonorrhœa, Gleet, and all Mucus Discharges in Male or Female, curing recent cases in from one to three days, and is especially recommended in those cases of Fluor Albus or Whites in Females. The two medicines used in conjunction will not fail to remove this disagreeable complaint, and in those cases where other medicines have been used without success.

Price, Remedy, One Bottle, $2. Three Bottles, $5.
Injection, " " $2, " " $5.

The Cherokee "*Cure,*" "*Remedy,*" and "*Injection*" are to be found in all well-regulated drug stores, and are recommended by physicians and druggists all over the world for their intrinsic worth and merit. Some unprincipled dealers, however, try to deceive their customers by selling cheap and worthless compounds—in order to make money—in place of these. *Be not deceived.* If the druggists will not buy them for you, write to us, and we will send them to you by express, securely packed, and free from observation. We treat all diseases to which the human system is subject, and will be pleased to receive full and explicit statements from those who have failed to receive relief heretofore. Ladies or gentlemen can address us *in perfect confidence.* We desire to send our thirty-two page pamphlet free to every lady and gentleman in the land. Address all letters for pamphlets, medicines, or advice, to the sole proprietor,
Dr. W. R. MERWIN,
6 5 mwf§rp No. 37 WALKER Street, N. Y.

DR. SEELYE'S
LIQUID CATARRH REMEDY.
Cure Warranted if Directions are Followed.
COLD IN THE HEAD RELIEVED IN A FEW MINUTES.
DR. SEELYE'S
BRONCHIAL SYRUP!
An unfailing Remedy for Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Hoarseness, and Irritation of the Bronchial Tubes or Lungs, Tickling in the Throat, and Croup.
DR. D. H. SEELYE & CO., Proprietors,
Freeport, Illinois.
AGENTS FOR PENNSYLVANIA.
FRENCH, RICHARDS & CO.,
Nos. 14, 16, 18 and 20 South TENTH Street.
DYOTT & CO.,
7 9 mws6w rp No. 232 North SECOND Street.

REMOVAL.
THE OFFICE OF THE
COLLECTOR INTERNAL REVENUE,
FIRST DISTRICT,
HAS BEEN REMOVED FROM No. 418 CHESNUT STREET, TO
No. 247 South THIRD Street,
East Side, corner of EVELINA, below Walnut.
JOHN H. TAGGART,
7 17 3t Collector First District Pennsylvania.

FURNITURE.—THE LARGEST, Cheapest and Best Stock of Furniture in the world is to be found at
GOULD & CO.'S
UNION FURNITURE DEPOT,
CORNER OF NINTH AND MARKET STREETS,
and Nos. 37 and 39 N. SECOND Street.

Parlor Suits, in Hair, Brocade, Plush, Damask, or Rep.

Dining-room, Chamber, Library, Kitchen, and Office Furniture, at fabulously low prices, and the newest styles and patterns.

Public Building, School, College, and Shop Furniture in endless variety.

All kinds of Furniture wanted by housekeepers, at exceedingly low prices, at either of their immense establishments. If you want to save money and get well served go to GOULD & CO. before purchasing elsewhere. Corner of NINTH and MARKET, and Nos. 37 and 39 N. SECOND Street. 2 16 5p

UNADULTERATED LIQUORS ONLY.
RICHARD PENISTAN'S
STORE AND VAULTS,
No. 439 CHESNUT STREET,
Nearly Opposite the Post Office,
PHILADELPHIA.
Families supplied. Orders from the Country promptly attended to. 8 315

FOURTH EDITION

FROM WASHINGTON THIS P. M.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]
WASHINGTON, July 19.

Postal Arrangements.

An arrangement has been made with the British Post Office for the transmission of books and packets containing samples of merchandise of no intrinsic value, in covers open at the ends, and subject to the usual regulations, by the British mail packets from Panama to any other port in the United States of Colombia, or to any port in Ecuador, Bolivia, Chili, or Peru. New York and San Francisco are the United States offices of despatch.

CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, July 19.

Senate.

An evening session for to-morrow was ordered for the consideration of bills from the Committee on the District of Columbia.

A bill directing the President to place $50,000 at the disposal of the Governor of Maine, to be used for the relief of the sufferers by the late Portland fire, was called up by Mr. Johnson.

Messrs. Trumbull and Davis opposed it as not sanctioned by the Constitution.

Mr. Trumbull moved to refer it to the Committee on Finance.

FROM SAVANNAH.

Cholera at the Quarantine.

SAVANNAH, July 10.—The steamer *San Salvador* arrived at quarantine yesterday with 500 recruits of the 7th United States Regulars. Twenty-eight cases of cholera and three deaths occurred on the voyage, and one after arriving at Tybee Bar, and one or two after landing the troops on Tybee Island. There was no sickness among the cabin passengers, but they will be kept at quarantine fifteen days. The troops are all comfortable on shore, and the sickness is subsiding. Major Crofton, commanding the post, Post Surgeon Schell, City Health Officer McFarland, and Captain B. H. Hardee, Agent, have made all the arrangements for the comfort and safety of the passengers and troops.

From Havana and Mexico.

NEW YORK, July 19.—The steamer *Moro Castle* brings Havana dates of the 19th.

Advices from Mexico state that the Liberals occupied Huadimango.

Maximilian had recalled the Imperial Consul at Liverpool, for having disobeyed the orders of his legation.

Cedatlan had been abandoned by the Liberals.

The Liberal chief Martinez attacked Ures, in Senora, on the 13th of May, but was repulsed. At the last accounts Martinez was in Guaymas.

Garcia Morales was at the North American line, receiving arms and powder. It is also said that Corona had received six pieces of cannon at Altata, from San Francisco.

A French iron-clad gunboat had arrived at Tampico, to aid the naval forces there.

Letters from Monterey describe affairs in that section as very gloomy. Toluca had been again invaded by the Liberals under Regules.

The departure of the Empress is said to be for the purpose of attending to international affairs.

It is rumored that Tampico has fallen into the hands of the Liberals.

Porto Rico dates of the 3d quote sugar at 3·75 @3·87½, and 4·25 for refined. Molasses 30 cents.

The Havana Board of Health has established a quarantine of five days upon all vessels arriving from the United States, even those with clean bills of health to be quarantined three days.

A Political Mission.

BALTIMORE, July 19.—C. L. Vallandigham, J. D. Bright, and C. J. Faulkner passed through here last night to Washington, for an interview with the President. A gentleman who travelled with them says one object of the mission is to recommend the appointment of J. B. Weller, formerly Governor of Ohio, now of California, as Secretary of War, in view of the anticipated retirement of Secretary Stanton.

Tragedy in Maine.

GARDINER, Me., July 19.—On Tuesday evening a man named Irving, aged about seventy-five years, living at Somerville, Me., shot his wife, who was of the same age, and killed her. He then committed suicide. No cause is assigned for the act.

From Portland.

PORTLAND, July 19.—The U. S. frigate *Macedonian*, and the gunboat *Saco*, of the Naval School fleet, arrived here last night, and will probably leave this evening for Boston.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, July 19.—Cotton firm and unchanged. Sales yesterday 3000 bales. Flour dull, and 10@20 cents lower; sales of 6000 barrels; State $5·90@9 80; Ohio $8 25@12·25; Western $5 90@9 10; Southern declining, sales of 350 bbls. at $9·65@15 75; Canada 10@20 cents lower, sales of 290 bbls. at $8 50@12 50. Wheat dull, and nominally lower. Corn steady; sales of 46,000 bushels at 84@84½c. Beef steady. Pork dull at $31 81@31·87½. Lard dull at 18@20½c. Whisky dull.

NEW YORK, July 19.—Stocks are lower. Chicago and Rock Island, 97½; Cumberland preferred, 45½; Illinois Central, 124½; Michigan Southern, 83¾; New York Central, 104½; Reading, 111; Hudson River, 115½; Canton Company, 53½; Missouri 6s, 79½; Erie, 64¾; Western Union Telegraph Company, 54½; United States Coupons of 1881, 109¾; do 1862, 106¾; Treasury 7·30s, 103¾@103½; Gold, 150¼@150½; Sterling Exchange quiet; at sight, 9½ per cent. premium for sixty days. The money market is unchanged.

BALTIMORE, July 19.—Flour is very dull. Wheat steady; sales of red at $2 65@2·80. Corn quiet but heavy. Rye neglected, and prices nominal. Provisions steady. Groceries firm; Porto Rico Sugar 11@16½c. Seeds quiet. Whisky steady; Western $2 26@2·27.

Philada. Stock Exchange Sales, July 19

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$400 Phil 6s new...	96¾	10 sh Pn & E......	31
$3000 do.....mun	96½	100 sh do.......c.	31¼
$3000 do....mun	96¾	100 sh do.........c	31¼
$5000 US 5-20s 62....	106¾	100 sh do.........	31¼
$4000 Pa 5s	92¼	100 sh do.........c	31½
100 sh Reading c	55½	3 sh Penn R......	56½
100 sh do........c	55½	20 sh do.........	56
100 sh do...s10wn.	55¼	50 sh Union Pac.R..	42
200 sh Sch N pf b30	35½		

SECOND BOARD

$400 City 6s new....	96½	100 sh Reading...b30	55½
$1800 do.........	97	100 sh do.....b60	55½
$1000 do.........	96¼	100 sh Hest'v....b5.	19
$3100 do......old	94	100 sh do.......b5	19
$100 do.... new	96¾	200 sh do.........	19
$1000 Sun & Erie 7s	97	100 sh do.........	19
25 sh Minehill......	55½	16 sh Penna R......	56

—5000 deeds and 2000 mortgages were recorded in San Francisco last year.

—Mr. P. T. Barnum is building his own monument in Bridgeport.

—Miss Lucy Rushton is playing in Montreal.

—Apple prospects are bad down East.

MODERN ECCENTRICS.

JERUSALEM WHALLEY.

Mr. Whalley was elected for Newcastle, 1785, before he was of age, which was not unusual in Ireland; he sat for it to 1790; and for Enniscorthy from 1797 to June, 1800. He acquired the soubriquet of *Jerusalem Whalley* in consequence of a bet, said to have been £20,000, that he would walk (except where a sea-passage was unavoidable) to Jerusalem, and back within twelve months. He started September 22, 1788, and returned June 1, 1789, having played ball against the walls of the Holy City.

Lord Cloncurry describes Whalley as a perfect specimen of the Irish gentleman of the olden time. Gallant, reckless, and profuse, he made no account of money, limb, or life, when a feat was to be won, or a daring deed to be attempted. He spent a fine fortune in pursuits not more profitable than his expedition to play ball at Jerusalem, and rendered himself a cripple for life by jumping from the drawing-room window of Daly's club house, on College Green, Dublin, on to the roof of a hackney-coach which was passing.

Whalley, "Buck Whalley" as he was sometimes called, is stated to have been the founder of the Hell-fire Club. Having a taste for the fine arts, and means to gratify it, he accumulated a large number of valuable paintings in his mansion at Stephen's Green, Dublin, of which the following account has appeared in the *Dublin University Magazine*:—"In the centre of the south side of St. Stephen's Green stands a noble building, with a large stone lion reposing over the entrance, and finding his legs and tail encroached on by grass and weeds. This mansion belonged to the great Buck Whalley, and witnessed many a noble feast and mad carouse during the viceroyalty of the Duke of Buckingham. At last, when all the pleasures that could be procured on Irish land were tried, and found to result in satiety and disgust, and his tailor and wine-merchant began to disturb him, he sought new excitement in his £20,000 wager," which has just been described. "A bard, who contributed to a collection of political squibs, entitled 'Both Sides of the Gutter,' sang the going forth of the expedition: it is entitled 'Whalley's Embarkation,' to the tune of 'Rutland Gigg.'"

The lawless behavior of the yeomany corps which he commanded obtained for him another and less agreeable appellation. "Bever-chapel Whalley." His residence on Stephen's Green was, in 1855, converted into a nunnery. Sir Jonah Barrington states that £4000 was paid to Mr. Whalley by Mr. Gould, M. P., for Kilbeggan.

"THE PRINCESS CARABOO."

Early in the year 1865 there died at Bristol a female of considerable personal attractions, whose early history was amusing enough, yet took a strong hold upon credulous persons half a century since. She pretended to be a native Javasu, in the Indian Ocean, and to have been carried off by pirates, by whom she had been sold to the captain of a brig. Her first appearance was in the spring of 1817, at Almondsbury, in Gloucestershire. Having been ill-used when on board the ship, she had jumped overboard, she said, swam on shore, and wandered about six weeks before she came to Almondsbury. She appears next to have found her way to Bath, and there to have created a sensation in the literary and fashionable circles of the city and other places, which lasted till it was discovered that the whole affair was a romance cleverly sustained and acted out by a young and prepossessing girl, who sought to maintain the imposition by the invention of hieroglyphics and characters to represent her native language.

In 1817, there was published at Bristol a narrative of this singular imposition, "practised upon the benevolence of a lady residing in the vicinity of Bristol by a young woman of the name of Mary Wilcocks, alias Baker, alias Bakerstendht, alias Caraboo, Princess of Javasu;" for which work Bird, the royal academician, drew two portraits.

It was ascertained that she was a native of Witheridge, in Devonshire, where her father was a cobbler. She appears to have taken flight to America, and in 1824 she returned to England, and hired apartments in New Bond street, where she exhibited herself to the public at the charge of one shilling; but she did not attract any great attention.

On being deposed from the honors which had been awarded to her, "the Princess" retired into comparatively humble life, and married. There was a kind of grim humor in the occupation which she subsequently followed—that of an importer of leeches; but she conducted her operations with much judgment and ability, and carried on her trade with credit to herself and satisfaction to her customers. The quondam "Princess" died, leaving a daughter, who, like her mother, is described as very beautiful.

There is also a very strange story of the Princess having got an introduction to Napoleon Bonaparte at St. Helena, of which affair the following account appeared in Felix Farley's Bristol *Journal*, September 13, 1817:—

"A letter from Sir Hudson Lowe, lately returned from St. Helena, forms at present the leading topic of conversation in the higher circles. It states that on the day preceding the date of the last despatches, a large ship was discovered in the offing. The wind was strong from the south-southeast. After several hours' tacking, with apparent intention to reach the island, the vessel was observed to bear away for the northwest, and in the course of an hour the boat was seen entering the harbor. It was rowed by a single person. Sir Hudson went alone to the beach, and to his astonishment saw a female of interesting appearance spring to land. She stated that she had sailed from Bristol, under the care of some missionary ladies, in a vessel called the *Robert and Anne*, Captain Robinson, destined for Philadelphia; that the vessel being driven out of its course by a tempest which continued for several successive days, the crew at length perceived land, which the captain recognized to be St. Helena; that she immediately conceived an ardent desire of seeing the man with whose future fortunes she was persuaded her own were mysteriously connected; and her breast swelled with the prospect of contemplating face to face an impostor not equalled on earth since the days of Mohammed; but a change of wind to the south-southeast nearly overset her hopes. Finding the captain resolved to proceed according to his original destination, she watched her opportunity, and springing with a large clasp-knife into a small boat which was slung at the stern, she cut the ropes, dropped safely into the ocean, and rowed away. The wind was too strong from the land to allow of the vessel being brought about to thwart her object. Sir Hudson introduced her to Bonaparte under the name of Caraboo! She described herself as Princess of Javasu, and related a tale of extraordinary interest, which seemed in a high degree to delight the captive chief. He embraced her with every demonstration of enthusiastic rapture, and besought Sir Hudson that she might be allowed an apartment in his house, declaring that she alone was an adequate solace in his captivity.

"Sir Hudson subjoins:—'The familiar acquaintance with the Malay tongue possessed by this most extraordinary personage (and there are many on the island who understand that language), together with the knowledge she displays of the Indian and Chinese politics, and the eagerness with which she speaks of these subjects, appear to convince every one that she is no impostor. Her manner is noble and fascinating in a wonderful degree.'

"A private letter adds the following testimony to the above statement:—'Since the arrival of this lady, the manners, and I may say the countenance and figure of Bonaparte, appear to be wholly altered. From being reserved and dejected, he has become gay and communicative. No more complaints are heard about inconveniences at Longwood. He has intimated to Sir Hudson his determination to apply to the Pope for a dispensation to dissolve his marriage with Maria Louisa, and to sanction his indissoluble union with the enchanting Caraboo."

However, corroboration of this strange story is wanting.

"DOG JENNINGS."

This eccentric character, Henry Constantine Jennings, was born in 1731, and was the son of a gentleman possessed of a large estate at Shiplake, in Oxfordshire. He was educated at Westminister School, and at the age of seventeen years became an ensign in the 1st regiment of Foot Guards. He held the commission but a short time, and on resigning it went to Italy in company with Lord Monthermer, son of the Duke of Montagu.

While at Rome young Jennings commenced his first collection of articles of vertu, and ever after was known by the coarse and vulgar name of "Dog Jennings," in consequence of a circumstance which he thus relates:—

"I happened one day to be strolling along the streets of Rome, and perceiving the shop of a statuary in an obscure street, I entered it, and began to look around for any curious production of art. I at length perceived something uncommon, at least, but being partly concealed behind a heap of rubbish, I could not contemplate it with any degree of accuracy. After all impediments had been at length removed, the marble statue I had been poking for was dragged into open day: it proved to be a huge but fine dog—and a dog it was, and a lucky dog was I to discover and to purchase it. On turning it round, I perceived it was without a tail—this gave me a hint. I also saw that the limbs were finely proportioned; that the figure was noble; that the sculpture, in short, was worthy of the best age of Athens; and that it must be of the age of Alcibiades, whose favorite dog it certainly was. I struck a bargain instantly on the spot for 400 scudi; and as the muzzle alone was somewhat damaged, I paid the artist a trifle more for repairing it. It was carefully packed, and being sent to England after me, by the time it reached my house in Oxfordshire it had just cost me £80. I wish all my other bargains had been like it, for it was exceedingly admired, as I well know it must be by the connoisseurs, by more than one of whom I was bid £1000 for my purchase. In truth, by a person sent, I believe from Blenheim, I was offered £1400. But I would not part with my dog; I had bought it for myself, and I liked to contemplate his fine proportions and admire him at my leisure, for he was doubly dear to me, as being my own property and my own selection."

At the Literary Club, one evening, Jennings' dog was the topic of discussion. Boswell reports:—"*F.* 'I have been looking at this famous antique marble dog of Mr. Jennings, valued at a thousand guineas, said to be Alcibiades' dog.'—*Johnson.* 'His tail then must be docked. That was the mark of Alcibiades' dog.'—*E.* 'A thousand guineas! the representation of no animal whatever is worth so much. At this rate a dead dog would, indeed, be better than a living lion.'—*Johnson.* 'Sir, it is not the worth of the thing, but of the skill in forming it, which is so highly estimated. Everything that enlarges the sphere of human powers, that shows man he can do what he thought he could not do, is valuable.'"

But, Mr. Jennings, like many other collectors, owing to a reverse of fortune, was compelled in 1778 to break up his collection, which being sold by auction, the dog of Alcibiades was knocked down for 1000 guineas, and became the property of Mr. Duncombe, M. P. It is now at Duncombe Park, in Yorkshire, the seat of Lord Feversham.

It is painful to read that the latter days of Mr. Jennings were spent in the King's Beach; and within the rules of that prison he died February 17, 1819, at his lodgings in Belvedere Place, St. George's Fields, in his eighty-eighth year.

"WALKING STEWART."

Early in the year 1821, London lost one of its famous eccentrics, who rejoiced in the above distinction, which, it must be admitted, he had fairly earned. He was one of the lions of the great town, and his ubiquitous restless nature has been thus ingeniously sketched:—

"Who, that ever weathered his way over Westminster Bridge, has not seen *Walking Stewart* (his invariable cognomen) sitting in the recess on the brow of the bridge, spencered up to his throat and down to his hips with a sort of garment planned, it would seem, to stand powder, as became the habit of a military man; his dingy, dusty inexpressibles (truly inexpressibles), his boots travel-stained, black up to his knees—and yet not black neither—but arrant walkers, both of them, or their complexions belied them; his aged, but strongly-marked, manly, air-ripened face, steady as truth; and his large, irregular, dusty hat, that seemed to be of one mind with the boots? We say, who does not thus remember Walking Stewart, sitting, and leaning on his stick as though he had never walked in his life, but had taken his seat on the bridge at his birth, and had grown old in his sedentary habit? To be sure this view of him is rather negatived by as strong a remembrance of him in the same spencer and accompaniments of hair powder and dust, resting on a bench in the Park, with as perfectly an eternal name; nor will the memory let him keep a quiet, constant seat here for ever; recalling him, as she is wont, in his shuffling, slow perambulation of the Strand, or Charing Cross, of Cockspur street. Where really was he? You saw him on Westminster Bridge, acting his own monument. You went into the Park—he was there! fixed as the gentleman at Charing Cross. You met him, however, at Charing Cross, creeping on like the hour-hand upon a dial, getting rid of his rounds and his time at once! Indeed, his ubiquity appeared enormous, and yet not so enormous as the profundity of his sitting habits. He was a profound sitter. Could the Pythagorean system be entertained, what other would now be tenanted by *Walking Stewart?* Truly, he seemed always going, like a lot at auction, and yet always a a stand, like a hackney-coach! Oh, what a walk was his to christen a man by! A slow, lazy, scraping, gazing pace—a shuffle—a walk in its dotage—a walk at a stand-still—yet was he a pleasant man to meet. We remember his face distinctly, and allowing a little for its northern hardness, it was certainly as wise, as kindly, and as handsome a face as ever crowned the shoulders of a soldier, a scholar, and a gentleman.

"Well! Walking Stewart is dead! He will no more be seen niched in Westminster Bridge, or keeping his terms as one of the benchers of St. James' Park, or painting the pavement with moving but unlifted feet. In vain we looked for him 'at the hour when he was wont to walk.' The niche in the bridge is empty of its available statue, and as he is gone from this spot he has gone from all, for he was ever all in all! Three persons seem departed in him. In him there seems to have been a triple death!"

We are tempted "to consecrate a passage" to him, as John Buncle expresses it, from a tiny pamphlet, entitled "The Life and Adventures of the celebrated Walking Stewart, including his travels in the East Indies, Turkey, Germany, and America;" and the author, "a relative," has contrived to out-do his subject in *getting over the ground*, for he manages to close his work at the end of the sixteenth page!

John Stewart, or Walking Stewart, was born of two Scotch parents, in 1749, in London, and was in due time sent to Harrow, and thence to the Charter House, where he established himself as a dunce—no bad promise in a boy, we think! He left school and was sent to India, where his character and energies unfolded themselves, as his biographers tells us, for his mind was unshackled by education.

He resolved to amass £3000, and then return to England. No bad resolve! To attain this he quitted the company's service, and entered that of Hyder Ally. He now turned soldier, and became a general. Hyder's generals were easily made and unmade. Stewart behaved well and bravely, and paid his regiment without drawbacks, which made him popular. Becoming wounded somehow, and having no great faith in Hyder's surgeons, he begged leave to join the English for medical advice. Hyder gave a Polonius kind of her admission, quietly determining to cut the traveller and his journey as short as possible, for his own sake and that of the invalid. Stewart sniffed the intention of Ally, and taking an early opportunity of cutting his company before they could cut him, he popped into a river, literally swam for his life, reached the bank, ran before his hunters like an antelope, and arrived safely at the European forts. He got in breathless, and lived. How he was cured of his wounds is thus told by Colonel Wilks in his "Sketches of the South of India:"—

"An English gentleman commanded one of the corps, and was most severely wounded, after a desperate resistance; others in the same unhappy situation met with friends or persons of the same caste to procure for them the rude aid offered by Indian surgery. The Englishman was destitute of this poor advantage; his wounds were washed with simple warm water by an attendant boy three or four times a day, and under this novel system of surgery they recovered with a rapidity not exceeded under the best hospital treatment."

A writer in the *Quarterly Review*, 1817, appends to the above quotation the following: "This English gentleman is the person distinguished by the name of *Walking Stewart*, who, after the lapse of half a centry, is still alive, and still, we believe, *walking* daily, in the neighborhood of the Haymarket and Charing Cross."

Hitherto, Stewart had saved little money. He now entered the Nabob of Arcot's service, and became prime minister, the memoir does not say how. At length he took leave of India, and travelled over Persia and Turkey *on foot*, in search of a name, it should seem, or, as he was wont to say, in search of the Polarity of Moral Truth; and after many adventures, arrived in England. He brought home money, and commenced his London life in an Armenian dress, to attract attention.

He next visited America, and on his return, "made the tour of Scotland, Germany, Italy and France, *on foot*, and ultimately settled in Paris," where he made friends. He intended to live there; but after investing his money in French property, he smelt the sulphur cloud of the Revolution, and retreated as fast as possible, losing considerable property in his flight. He returned to London, and suddenly and unexpectedly received £10,000 from the India Company, on the liquidation of the debts of the Nabob of Arcot. He bought annuities, and fattened his yearly income. The relative says: "One of his annuities was purchased from the County Fire Office, at a rate which, in the end, was proved to have been paid three, and nearly four times over. The calculation of the assurers was here completely at fault; every quarter brought Mr. Stewart regularly to the cashier's, whom he accosted with, 'Well, man alive! I am come for my money!'" which Stewart enjoyed as a joke.

Mr. Stewart now lived in better style, gave dinners and musical parties. Every evening a *conversazione* was given at his house, enlivened by music; on Sundays he had select dinner parties, followed by a philosophical discourse and a performance of sacred music, chiefly selected from the works of Handel, and concluding with the "Dead March in Saul," which was always received by the company as the signal for their departure.

Stewart was attached to King George IV, and lived peaceably until the arrival of Queen Caroline, when her deputations and political movements alarmed Stewart and awakened his walking propensities, and his friends had great difficulty to prevent him from going to America.

Stewart's health declined in 1821; he went to Margate, returned, became worse, and on Ash Wednesday he died.

To all entreaties from friends that he would write his travels, he replied no—that his were travels of the mind. He, however, wrote essays and gave lectures on the philosophy of the mind. It is very odd that men will *not* tell what they know, and *will* attempt to talk of what they do *not* know.

BARON WARD'S REMARKABLE CAREER.

Perhaps no man of modern times passed a more varied and romantic life than the famed Yorkshire groom, statesman and friend of sovereigns, and who played so prominent a part at the Court of Parma; his career exemplifying the adage that truth is stranger than fiction.

Thomas Ward was born at York, on the 9th of October, 1810, where he was brought up in the stable, but was shrewd and intelligent, far beyond boys of his own station.

He left Yorkshire a boy in the pay of Prince Lichtenstein, of Hungary; and, after four years' successful career on the turf, at Vienna, as a jockey, he became employed by the reigning Duke of Lucca.

He was, at Lucca, promoted from the stable to be valet to His Royal Highness, which service he performed up to 1846. About that period he was made Master of the Horse to the Ducal Court, when he caused extraordinary changes in that department: the stable expenses were reduced more than one-half. Yet the Duke's stud was the envy and admiration of all Italy. Eventually, he became Minister of the Household and Minister of Finance; he acquired a diplomatic dignity in the disturbances which preceded the revolutionary year 1848, and was despatched to Florence upon a confidential mission of the highest importance. This had no less an object than the delivery, to the Grand Duke, of his master's abdication of the Lucchese principality. At first the Grand Duke hesitated to receive, in a diplomatic capacity, one of whom he had only heard in relation to the races of the Casino. But our envoy had seen and provided for such an emergency. He produced from his pocket a commission, making him Viceroy of the Duke's estates, which was to be acted upon if the Grand Duke raised any obstacle, or even if he refused to receive Ward as Ambassador of the States of Parma, at the capital of the Medicis; this, of course, ended all difficulties.

Ward held the above offices until the Duke's rule was violently terminated by the great revolution of 1848. With some difficulty he escaped with his able and faithful minister, when they retired to an estate near Dresden called Weisstrop. At this period Ward became an active agent of Austria, and as Austria triumphed, he recovered the hereditary estates of Parma and Placentia; but the Duke, disgusted by his experience, resigned in favor of his own son, with whom the minister retained the same favor and exhibited the same talents that first raised him to distinction, being more than a match for the first of the Italian diplomatists. Upon one occasion he was despatched to Vienna as an envoy from his little Court, when he astonished Schwartzenberg by the extent of his capacity. His acquaintance was specially cultivated by the Russian Ambassador, Meyendorff, who appears to have been very fond of Yorkshire hams. An English gentleman, supping one night at the Russian Ambassador's, complimented him upon the excellence of the ham. "There is a member of our diplomatic body here," replied Meyendorff, "who supplies us all with hams from Yorkshire, of which county he is a native."

As prime minister, Ward negotiated the abdication of Charles II, and placed the youthful Charles III on the throne, who, it will be remembered, was assassinated before his own palace in 1854. It should be observed that as soon as Charles III came to the throne, the then Baron Ward was sent to Germany by his patron as Minister Plenipotentiary, to represent Parma at the Court of Vienna. This post he held up to the time of his royal patron's tragical end.

When the Duchess-Regent assumed state authority, Ward retired from public life, and took to agricultural pursuits in the Austrian dominions. Without any educational foundation, he contrived to write and speak German, French, and Italian, and conducted the affairs of state with considerable cleverness, if not with remarkable straightforwardness. But the moment he attempted to express himself in English, his dialect was found to retain all the characteristics of his want of education. Lord Palmerston once declared that Ward "was one of the most remarkable men he had ever met with."

Throughout life, Ward was ever proud of his country, never for a moment attempting to conceal his humble origin; and portraits of his parents, in their homespun clothes, may be seen in the splendid saloon of the Prime Minister of Parma.

Baron Ward was married to an humble person of Vienna, and at his death he left four children. From the stable he rose to the highest offices of a little kingdom, at a period of great European political interest, and died in retirement, pursuing the rustic occupation of a farmer, carrying with him to the grave many curious state secrets.

The following is a partial list only of the honors to which Ward attained:—Baron of the Duchy of Lucca, and of the Grand Duchy of Tuscany; Knight of the First Class of the Order of St. Louis of Lucca; Knight Grand Cross of the Order of St. Joseph of Tuscany; Knight Senator Grand Cross of the Order of St. George Constantinano of Parma; and Noble, with the title of Baron, in Tuscany; Honorary Councillor of State to his Imperial Highness the Grand Duke of Tuscany; Minister and Councillor of State to H. R. H. Charles Duke of Parma, etc.

A COSTLY HOUSE-WARMING.

Fifty years ago there lived in Edward street, Portman Square, one Parmentier, confectioner to the Prince Regent. From his emporium, and that of Romualdo in Duke street, the *routs* given in the neighboring squares were sumptuously supplied. In this quarter lived keepers of china and glass shops, who undertook, at a few hours' notice, to furnish all the movables and ornaments for large *routs*, as chairs, tables, china and glass, knives and forks, extra plate, looking-glasses, mirrors, girandoles, chandeliers, wax lights, candelabra lamps, Aurelian shades, transparencies, vases, and other decorative items for a complete suite of rooms; together with exotics and green home-plants, and a corps of artists to chalk the floors. It was by this almost magical aid that the Earl of Shrewsbury gave his magnificent house-warming to the *haut ton* at his new mansion in Bryanstone Square, which was then in so unfinished a state that the walls in many of the apartments were not even plastered. To the astonishment and delight of the guests, the whole mansion was thrown open, and every room was furnished and decorated in the most superb style. The principal drawing-room, with its numerous lamps and large looking-glasses, appeared one blaze of light; in contrast to which, another room, in sombre gloom, resembled an Arcadian grove of orange and lemon trees and myrtles, part natural and part artificial. The amusements consisted of a dramatic representation, a concert, a dress-ball, a masquerade, and a sumptuous supper of three hundred covers. These elegant festivities cost the Earl several thousand pounds.

In the same neighborhood, at the corner of George street, Mohammed, a native of Asia, opened a house for giving dinners in the Hindustanee style. All the dishes were dressed with currie-powder, rice, cayenne, and the finest spices of Arabia. A room was set apart for smoking from hookahs with Oriental herbs. The rooms were furnished with chairs and sofas made of bamboo canes; and the walls were hung with Chinese pictures and other Asiatic embellishments. Either Sidi Mohammed's capital was not sufficient to stand the slow test of public encouragement, or the scheme failed at once: for Sidi became bankrupt, and the undertaking was relinquished.

DICK ENGLAND, THE GAMBLER.

Towards the close of the last century one of the most noted gamblers and blacklegs in the metropolis was Dick England: his usual haunt was the Golden Cross, Charing Cross, where he was accustomed to look out for raw Irishmen coming to town by the coaches, whom he almost invariably plucked. His success soon enabled him to keep an elegant house in St. Alban's street, where he engaged masters to teach him accomplishments to fit him for polite life. In 1779 and 1783, he kept a good table, sported his *vis-a-vis*, and was remarkably choice in the hackneys he rode, giving eighty or ninety guineas for a horse, a sum nearly equal to 200 guineas in the present day. Another of his haunts was Munday's Coffee House, in Maiden lane, where he generally presided at a *table d'hote*, and by his finesse and agreeable conversation won him many friends. Being at times the hero of his own story, he unguardedly exposed some of his own characteristic traits, which his self-possession generally enabled him to conceal. His conduct among men of family was, however, generally guarded; and he was resolute in enforcing payment of the sums he won.

One evening he met a young tradesman at a house in Leicester Fields to have an hour's play, for which he gave a banker's draft, but requested to have his revenge in a few more throws, when he soon regained what he had lost and as much in addition. It now being past three in the morning, England proposed that they should retire; but the tradesman, suspecting himself tricked, refused payment of what he had lost.

England then tripped up his heels, rolled him in the carpet, took a case-knife from the sideboard, flourished it over the young man, and at last cut off his long hair close to the scalp. Dreading worse, he gave a cheque for the amount and wished England good morning.

England fought a duel at Cranford Bridge in 1784, with Mr. Le Roule, a brewer, from Kingston, from whom England had won a large sum; for this a bond had been given, and which not being paid, led to the duel, in which Le Roule was killed. England fled to Paris and was outlawed; but it is reported that early in the Revolution he furnished some useful intelligence to our army in the campaign in Flanders, for which he was remunerated by the British Cabinet. While in France he was several times imprisoned, and once ordered to the guillotine, but pardoned through the exertion and influence of one of the Convention, who also procured for him a passport for home. After an absence of twelve years, he was tried for the Cranford Bridge duel, found guilty of manslaughter, fined one shilling, and sentenced to one year's imprisonment. After his release he passed the remainder of his life at his house in Leicester Square, where he lived to the age of eighty. His end was an awful one: on being called to dinner he was found lying dead on his sofa.

MRS. GARRICK.

In the autumn of 1822, we well remember the appearance in the print-shops of a small whole-length etching of Mrs. Garrick, who had died three or four days previously, having outlived her celebrated husband three-and-forty years.

John Thomas Smith notes:—"1822. In October this year the venerable Mrs. Garrick departed this life when seated in her arm-chair, in the front drawing-room of her house in the Adelphi Terrace. She had ordered her maid-servants to place two or three gowns upon chairs to determine in which she would appear at Drury Lane Theatre that evening, it being a private view of Mr. Elliston's improvements for the season. Perhaps no lady in public and private life held a more unexceptionable character. She was visited by persons of the first rank: even our late Queen Charlotte, who had honored her with a visit at Hampton, found her peeling onions for pickling. The gracious Queen commanded a knife to be brought, saying, 'I will peel some onions too.' The late King George IV, and King William IV, as well as other branches of the royal family, frequently honored her with visits."

In the year previous to her death, Mrs. Garrick went to the British Museum to inspect the collection of the portraits of Garrick which Dr. Burney had made. She was delighted with these portraits, many of which were totally unknown to her. Her observations on some of them were very interesting, particularly that by Dance as "Richard III." Of that painter she stated that, in the course of his painting the picture, Mr. Garrick had agreed to give him two hundred guineas for it. One day, at Mr. Garrick's dining-table, where Dance had always been a welcome guest, he observed that Sir Watkin Williams Wynne, who had seen the picture, spontaneously offered him two hundred guineas for it. "Did you tell him it was for me?" questioned Garrick. "No, I did not." "Then you mean to let him have it?" Garrick rejoined. "Yes, I believe I shall," replied the painter. "However," added Mrs. Garrick, "my husband was very good; he bought me a handsome looking-glass, which cost him more than the agreed price of the picture; and that was put up in the place where Dance's picture was to have hung."

"Mrs. Garrick, being about to quit her seat, said she would be glad to see me at Hampton. 'Madam,' said Mr. Smith, 'you are very good, but you would oblige me exceedingly by honoring me with your signature on this day.' 'What do you ask me for? I have not taken a pen in my hand for many months. Stay, let me compose myself; don't hurry me, and I will see what I can do. Would you like it written with my spectacles on, or without?'" Preferring the latter, she wrote "E. M. Garrick," but not without some exertion.

"'I suppose now, sir, you wish to know my age. I was born at Vienna, the 29th of February, 1724, though my coachman insists upon it that I am above a hundred. I was married at the parish of St. Giles at 8 o'clock in the morning, and immediately afterwards in the chapel of the Portuguese Ambassador in South Audley street.'"

A day or two after Mrs. Garrick's death, Mr. Smith went to the Adelphi, to know if a day had been fixed for the funeral. "No," replied George Harris, one of Mrs. Garrick's confidential servants, "but I will let you know when it is to take place. Would you like to see her? She is in her coffin." "Yes, I should." Upon entering the back room on the first floor, in which Mrs. Garrick died, Mr. Smith found the deceased's two female servants standing by her remains. He made a drawing of her, and intended to have etched it. "Pray, do tell me," said Smith to one of the maids, "why is the coffin covered with sheets?" "They are their wedding sheets, in which both Mr. and Mrs. Garrick wished to have died." Mr. Smith was told that one of these attentive women had incurred her mistress' displeasure by kindly pouring out a cup of tea, and handing it to her in her chair:—"Put it down, you hussey; do you think I cannot help myself." She took it herself, and a short time after she put it to her lips she died.

This lady indulged her practice of swearing now and then, particularly when any one attempted to impose upon her. A stonemason brought in his bill, with an overcharge of sixpence more than the sum agreed upon; on which occasion he endeavored to appease her rage by thus addressing her:—"My dear madam, do consider ——" "My dear madam! what do you mean, you d——d fellow? Get out of the house immediately. My dear madam, indeed!"

On the day of the funeral Smith went with Miss Macaulay, the authoress to see the venerable lady interred; but when they arrived at Westminster Abbey, they were refused admittance by a person who said:—"If it be your wish to see the waxwork, you must come when the funeral's over, and you will then be admitted into Poets' Corner, by a man who is stationed at the door to receive your money."

"Curse the waxworks!" said Smith, "this lady and I came to see Mrs. Garrick's remains placed in the grave." "Ah, well, you can't come in; the Dean won't allow it." "As soon as the ceremony was over," says Smith, "we were admitted for sixpence at the Poets' Corner, and there we saw the earth that surrounded the grave, and no more, as we refused to pay the demands of the showmen of the Abbey."

Horace Walpole, though he wrote a bitter letter upon Garrick's funeral, and some strange opinions of his acting, left some good-humored remarks upon Mrs Garrick: he writes to Miss Hannah More:—"Mrs. Garrick I have scarcely seen this whole summer. She is a liberal Pomona to me, I will not say an Eve, for though she reaches fruit to me, she will never let me in, as if I were a boy, and would rob her orchard."

Garrick's villa at Hampton, with stable, coach-house, buildings, and dwelling-house adjoining, freehold and copyhold, about eleven acres in extent, were, June 17, 1864, sold by auction, by direction of the executors of the late owner, Silvanus Phillips, Esq., for the sum of £10,800; the purchaser being a tradesman, of Pentonville road.—*Temple Bar.*

FINANCIAL.

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UNITED STATES BONDS 1881s, 5-20s, 10-40s.
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THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK

HAS REMOVED!

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WHISKY, BRANDY, WINE, ETC.

CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY.

No. 225 North THIRD Street.

If anything was wanted to prove the absolute purity of this Whisky the following certificates should do it. There is no alcoholic stimulant known commanding such recommendation from such high sources:—

PHILADELPHIA, September 9, 1858.

We have carefully tested the sample of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY which you send us, and find that it contains NONE OF THE POISONOUS SUBSTANCE known as FUSIL OIL, which is the characteristic and injurious ingredient of the whiskies in general use.

BOOTH, GARRETT & CAMAC,
Analytical Chemists

NEW YORK September 3, 1858.

I have analyzed a sample of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY received from Mr Charles Wharton, Jr., Philadelphia; and having carefully tested it, I am pleased to state that it is entirely FREE FROM POISONOUS OR DELETERIOUS substances. It is an unusually pure and fine-flavored quality of whisky.

JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D.,
Analytical Chemist

BOSTON, March 7 1859

I have made a chemical analysis of commercial samples of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY, which proves to be free from the heavy Fusil Oils, and perfectly pure and unadulterated. The fine flavor of this whisky is derived from the grain used in manufacturing it.

Respectfully, A. A. HAYES, M. D.,
State Assayer, No. 16 Boylston street.

For sale by barrel, demijohn, or bottle at No. 225 North THIRD Street Philadelphia. 42

LONGWORTH'S

CELEBRATED

CATAWBA WINES.

J. W HAMMAR,

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M. NATHANS & SONS,

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Retorts and Gas Machinery, of the latest and most improved construction.

Every description of Plantation Machinery, and Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans Open Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping Engines etc.

Sole Agents for N. Billeux's Patent Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Nesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machine. 6 30§

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We are prepared to fill orders to any extent for our well-known MACHINERY FOR COTTON AND WOOLLEN MILLS, Including all recent improvements in Carding, Spinning, and Weaving.

We invite the attention of manufacturers to our extensive works.

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Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand. 2 22§] Also, WOOL SACKS.

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COTTON AND FLAX

SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS,

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Tent Awning, Trunk and Wagon-Cover Duck. Also Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from one to seven feet wide; Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.

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No. 33 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia,

AGENT FOR

Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, Etc.
W. Baker & Co's Chocolate. Cocoa, and Broma.
Crocker Bros. & Co.'s Yellow Metal Sheathing, Bolts, and Nails. 1 24

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

UNION OIL STOVES,

A new and complete apparatus for Cooking and Heating by Petroleum Oil. Our Stoves give no smoke or odor, and are not liable to get out of order, being as simple in every respect as a Kerosene Lamp. The Baker, Broiler, and Flat-iron Heater are the only special articles of furniture required. For all other purposes, ordinary stove furniture may be used.

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CULVER'S NEW PATENT

DEEP SAND-JOINT

HOT-AIR FURNACE.

RANGES OF ALL SIZES.

ALSO, PHILEGAR'S NEW LOW PRESSURE STEAM HEATING APPARATUS.

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THOMPSON'S LONDON KITCHENER, OR EUROPEAN RANGE, for families, hotels, or public institutions in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also Philadelphia Ranges, Hot-Air Furnaces Portable Heaters, Lowdown Grates Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers Stewhole Plates, Broilers, Cooking Stoves etc., wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers

CHASE, SHARP & THOMPSON,

5 19 stuth6m No. 209 N. SECOND Street

BILLIARD CHAMPIONSHIP.

A National Association Formed—A Tournament to be held Annually.

The popularity that has been achieved by the game of billiards in this country has led to the formation of a national organization, composed of such artists of the "cue" as have won a decided reputation for proficiency and expertness in that favorite pastime.

A meeting of the "champions" from various sections of the Union was held at the Metropolitan Hotel, in this city, on Monday, and an association was organized, having in view the promotion in every suitable and proper manner of the interests of what has now become among Americans a national game. The proceedings of the meeting were opened at 4 o'clock P. M. Most of the notable players from the different sections of the country were represented either in person or by proxy. Among the "champions" present were Michael Phelan, Esq., the renowned promoter of the billiard science in this country; his business partner, Mr. Collender; Gershon P. Hubbell, of this city; Mr. McDevitt, R. T. Ryall, Mr. Foley, of Illinois, and Mr. Daniels, of Massachusetts. The chair was, on motion, taken by Mr. Hubbell, and Mr. D. E. Gavitt was appointed Secretary. The Chairman having thanked the meeting for the honor conferred on him, explained the object of the gathering, and referred to the beneficial influence which would follow the establishment of annual tournaments, by which a proper spirit of competition would be created among all leading players.

THE RESOLUTIONS.

The following resolutions were then read and unanimously approved:—

Resolved, That we hereby form an organization to be known as the Association of the State and Provincial Billiard Champions of America. The object of said association is to hold annual tournaments, at which by his skill will be designated the champion of the champions for the current year. The parties entitled to contest in these encounters are only State and Provincial champions, then in actual possession of the emblem of such championship, and persons who still hold a State or Provincial cue, with the honorary title of ex-Champion.

Resolved, That the first annual tournament of 1866 be held in New York City, during the month of September next.

Resolved, That it be played in accordance with the rules established by the American Billiard Congress in 1863.

Resolved, That a Committee of Engagements and Reception be appointed by the chair, said committee to consist of three persons; and further, that there be selected by ballot one to act as manager and general conductor of the tournament.

Resolved, That all the details of arranging for the tournament be placed in the hands of this committee and the said manager, with power to act.

Resolved, That the prizes in the first tournament be four in number. First, to the winner of the greatest number of games, with the title of "Champion of the champions of 1866." Second, to the winner of the next greatest number of games. Third, to the person making the best general average. Fourth, to the person making the highest run. But in no case can two prizes be awarded to the same individual.

A committee was then appointed to carry out the object of the above resolutions, consisting of Mr. Hubbell (the chairman), Mr. Daniels, Mr. Foley, and Mr. Gavitt, after which the meeting adjourned, subject to the call of the chair.—*New York News.*

GOVERNMENT SALES.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT STEAMERS AND VESSEL EFFECTS.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
BALTIMORE, Md., July 11, 1866.

Will be sold at Baltimore, Maryland, on TUESDAY, July 24, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., at their anchorage, south side of basin, the following-named Vessels, together with all their Stores, Anchors, Boats, etc., belonging to them, now on board, viz.:—

THE "JOHN ADAMS,"

Side-wheel double-end ferry boat of 474 tons; length on deck, 148 feet; breadth of beam, 32 feet; over all, 50 feet; depth of hold, 11 feet 2 inches; draft, 7 feet; has one low-pressure inclined engine; diameter of cylinder — inches; stroke of piston, 9 feet; well found in all her outfits; hull good as new, but slight repairs required to machinery.

THE "ACHILLES,"

Side-wheel steamer of 325 tons; length on deck, 160 feet; breadth of beam, 24 feet; over all, 46 feet; depth of hold, 8 feet; draft, 5 feet; has one low-pressure beam engine; diameter of cylinder, 51 inches; stroke of piston, 10 feet; in good running order, with stores on board.

THE "MAYFLOWER,"

Side-wheel steamer of about 400 tons; length on deck, 164 feet; breadth of beam, 23 feet; over all, 44 feet; depth of hold, 6 feet; draft, 5 feet; has one low-pressure beam engine; diameter of cylinder, 38 inches; stroke of piston, 8 feet; in running order, with stores on board.

THE "ISLAND CITY,"

Side-wheel steamer of 198 tons; length on deck, 158 feet; breadth of beam, 22 feet; over all, 36 feet; depth of hold, 5 feet; draft, 3 feet; has one low-pressure beam engine; diameter of cylinder, 33 inches; stroke of piston, 8 feet; rebuilt in Baltimore in 1864; in running order, with stores on board.

THE "JOHN S. IDE,"

Screw steamer of 185 tons; length on deck, 135 feet; breadth of beam, 22½ feet; depth of hold, 7 feet; draft, 4 feet 3 inches; has one high-pressure engine; diameter of cylinder, 24 inches; stroke of piston, 2 feet; capacity of cargo about 1800 barrels; in fine condition, and well found in all her outfits.

The above vessels are admirably adapted for light freights, and from their drawing but little water are fine market boats now only sold for want of further use by the Government.

Terms—Cash in Government funds, on the day of sale.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.
G. W. BRADLEY,
7 13 9t Col. and Chief Q. M. Mid. Mil. Dep't.

SALE OF MACHINERY, ETC.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS,
WASHINGTON, June 16, 1866.

Will be sold at Public Auction at the Navy Yard, NORFOLK, on FRIDAY, the 3d day of August next, the following articles, viz.:—

Twenty-one Rollers of Rolling Mill.
Seven Nail Machines.
One Oxide Mill (complete), 38 Rollers.
Two bundles Saws for Slotting Screws.
Two Machines for Slotting Screws.
Seven Machines for Cutting Threads.
Four Oil Retainers.
Two Oil Press Rollers.
Eight pieces Iron Shafting.
Six sets Couplings for Shafting.
Lot of Taps and Dies for Gas Fitting.
One box Lacings (leather).
Three boxes Belting.
One Gun-screw Machine.
One piece Leather Belting, 6 inches wide, 164 pounds.
One piece Leather Belting, 6 inches wide, 141 pounds.
One piece Leather Belting, 20 inches wide, 224 pounds.
Two rolls Gum Packing.
Six bars Octagon Steel (cast).

Sale to commence at 11 o'clock A. M.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds; and all articles to be removed from the yard within ten days from day of sale.

By order of Navy Department.
JOSEPH SMITH,
6 19tuth18t Chief Bureau Yards and Docks.

CLOTHING DEPOT, SCHUYLKILL ARSENAL.

OFFICE EXECUTIVE AND INSPECTING OFFICER,
PHILADELPHIA, July 11, 1866.

SALE OF DAMAGED BLANKETS.

Will be sold at Public Auction, on account of the United States, at the Schuylkill Arsenal, Gray's Ferry road, Philadelphia, Pa., on SATURDAY, July 21, 1866, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M.:—

(3000) THREE THOUSAND
WOOLEN BLANKETS (DAMAGED).

Samples of the same can be seen upon application at the Schuylkill Arsenal, or at the office of Messrs. M. Thomas & Sons, Auctioneers, Nos. 139 and 141 South Fourth street, Philadelphia.

Terms of sale—Cash, Government funds.

Purchasers must remove the property within five days after date of purchase.

By order of
Brevet Brig.-Gen. GEORGE H. CROSSMAN,
Assistant Quartermaster-General U. S. Army.
HENRY W. JANES,
Brevet Major, A. Q. M. United States Army,
7 11 9t Executive and Inspecting Officer.

FOR SALE—STATE AND COUNTY RIGHTS of Capewell & Co.'s Patent Wind Guard and Air Heater for Coal Oil Lamps; it prevents the Chimneys from breaking. This we will warrant. Also saves one-third the oil. Call and see them, they cost but ten cents. No. 263 RACE street, Philadelphia. Sample sent to any part of the United States on receipt of 25 cents. 3 19

LEGAL NOTICES.

PHILADELPHIA, APRIL 12, 1866.—NOTICE is hereby given that Writs of Scire Facias will be issued upon the following claims at the expiration of three months from the date hereof, unless the same are paid within that time to
W. A. SLIVER,
Attorney at Law,
No. 30 North SEVENTH Street.

City to use of Lane Schofield vs. Cornelius S. Smith, C. P., December T., 1864, No. 2, for paving, $143·95, lot S. W. corner of Second and Queen streets, 23 feet 3 inches by 10 feet 6 inches.

Same vs. John Sanders, C. P., March T., 1865, No. 69, for paving $44·00, lot N. E. corner of Sixth and Lombard streets, 16 feet by 20 feet 6 inches.

Same vs. James Montgomery, C. P. December T., 1865, No. 49, for paving $39·79, lot S. W. corner of Seventeenth and Montrose streets, 13 feet by 46 feet 6 inches.

Same vs. Freeman Scott, C. P., March T., 1866, No. 1, for paving $35·84, lot N. E. corner of Tenth and Poplar streets, 18 feet front on Tenth street by 38 feet.

Same vs. same, C. P., March T., 1866, No. 2, for paving $24·72, lot north side of Poplar street, 36 feet east from Tenth street, 14 feet by 24.

Same vs. same, C. P., March T., 1866, No. 3, for paving, $25·53, lot north side of Poplar street, 50 feet east from Tenth street, 14 feet by 24 feet.

Same vs. same, C. P., March T., 1866, No. 4, for paving, $24·13, lot north side of Poplar street, 64 feet east from Tenth street, 14 feet by 24 feet.

Same vs. William A. Archer, C. P., March T., 1866, No. 5, for paving, $24·27, lot south side of Brown street, 32 feet 6 inches east from St. John street, 15 feet 6 inches by 23 feet 6 inches.

Same vs. same, C. P., March T., 1866, No. 6, for paving, $24·22, lot south side of Brown street, 48 feet east from St. John street, 18 feet 5 inches by 23 feet 5 in. 4 12th3m*

AUCTION SALES.

NOTICE.

I, JOHN EDGAR THOMSON, Trustee in a certain Indenture of Mortgage of the property hereinafter described, executed by the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad Company to me, as Mortgagee in Trust, to secure the payment of the principal and interest of bonds of said Company to the amount of $225,000, which Mortgage is dated the 12th day of May, A. D. 1859, and recorded in the office for recording deeds, etc., in and for the county of Blair, on the 18th day of May, A. D. 1859, in mortgage book A, pages 563-4-5-6-7 and 8, and in the office for recording deeds, etc., in and for the county of Centre, on the 12th day of May, A. D. 1859, in mortgage book E, page 176, etc., do hereby give notice that default having been made for more than ninety days in the payment of the interest due and demanded on the said bonds, I will, in pursuance of the written request to me directed of the holders of more than $50,000 in amount of the said bonds, and by virtue of the power conferred upon me in that respect by the said Mortgage, expose to public sale and sell to the highest and best bidder by M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers, at the PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE, in the city of Philadelphia, on Thursday, the 27th day of September, A. D. 1866, upon the terms and conditions hereinafter stated, the whole of the said mortgaged premises, viz.:—

The whole of that section of said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad from the point of intersection with the Tyrone and Lock Haven Railroad, near Tyrone, Blair county, Pennsylvania, to Philipsburg, Centre county, Pennsylvania, as the same is now constructed, together with all and singular the railways, rails, bridges, fences, privileges, rights, and all real property of every description acquired by and belonging to said Company, and all the tolls, income, issues, and profits to be derived and to arise from the same, and all the lands used and occupied for railways, depots, or stations between said points, with all the buildings standing thereon or procured therefor.

AND GENERALLY

All the lands, railways, rails, bridges, culverts, trestle-works, tool-houses, coal-houses, wharves, fences, rights of way, workshops, machinery, stations, depots, depot grounds, works, masonry, and other superstructure, real estate buildings and improvements of whatever nature or kind appertaining or belonging to the above-mentioned property, and to the said section of said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad, and owned by said Company in connection therewith.

The said section of the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad, extending from the intersection of the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad with the railroad formerly belonging to the Tyrone and Lockhaven Railroad Company, but now to the Bald Eagle Valley Railroad Company, is about 20 miles in length.

TERMS OF SALE.

$10,000 of the purchase money to be paid in cash when the property is struck off, and the balance within 20 days thereafter.

PAYMENT on account of the said balance of purchase money, to the extent of the dividend thereof payable on the bonds secured by the said mortgage and the matured coupons of the said bonds, may be made in the said bonds or coupons; and if the dividend is less than the actual sum due upon the said bonds or coupons, the holders may retain possession of the said bonds and coupons on receipting to the said Trustee for the said dividend and endorsing payment of the same on the said bonds or coupons.

Upon the purchase money being paid as aforesaid, the Trustee will execute and deliver a deed of conveyance of the premises to the purchaser or purchasers in pursuance of the power conferred upon him by the said mortgage.

Any further information in respect to said sale, or premises may be had upon application to the undersigned Trustee, at the office of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, No. 238 S. Third street, Philadelphia.

JOHN EDGAR THOMSON, Trustee,
No. 238 S. THIRD Street.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
5 21 mf4m Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

COAL.

ONE TRIAL

SECURES YOUR CUSTOM.

WHITNEY & HAMILTON,

LEHIGH,
SCHUYLKILL,
AND BITUMINOUS

COAL,

No. 935 North NINTH Street,

Above Poplar, East Side. [62

JAMES O'BRIEN,

DEALER IN

LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL COAL

BY THE CARGO OR SINGLE TON.

Yard, Broad Street, below Fitzwater.

Has constantly on hand a competent supply of the above superior Coal, suitable for family use, to which he calls the attention of his friends and the public generally.

Orders left at No. 205 South Fifth street, No. 32 South Seventeenth street, or through Despatch or Post Office, promptly attended to.

A SUPERIOR QUALITY OF BLACKSMITHS COAL. 7 6§

BENDER'S

COAL AND ICE DEPOT,

S. W. CORNER OF BROAD AND CALLOWHILL STREETS,

Offers the celebrated West Lehigh Coal from the Greenwood Colliery, Stove, Egg, and Heater size $7·50; Nut at $6·50. Also, the very superior Schuylkill Coal, from the Reevesdale Colliery, Nut size, $6·00. All other sizes $7·00.

All Coal warranted and taken back free of expense to the purchaser, if not as represented. Also, the Coal forfeited if not full weight. 2 10 6m

MILLWARD & WINEBRENER.

WM. MILLWARD, D. S. WINEBRENER.

MACHINERY AND MANUFACTURERS SUPPLIES,

No. 118 MARKET Street,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF

Cotton and Woollen Machinery,

Dealers in Manufacturers' Supplies of every description.

Oak Tanned Leather Belting,

AND MACHINE CARD CLOTHING

Of best quality and manufacture. [4 25 3mrp

AUCTION SALES.

NOTICE.

I, JOHN EDGAR THOMSON, Trustee in a certain indenture of mortgage of the property hereinafter described executed by the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad Company, to me as mortgagee in trust to secure the payment of the principal and interest of bonds of said Company to the amount of $35,000, which mortgage is dated the 1st day of November, A. D. 1860, and recorded in the office for Recording Deeds, etc., in and for the county of Blair, on the 8th day of November, A. D. 1860, in Mortgage Book "B," pages 107, 108, 109, 110, and 111, do hereby give notice that default having been made for more than ninety days in the payment of the interest due and demanded on the said bonds, I will, in pursuance of the written request to me directed of the holders of more than fifteen thousand dollars in amount of the said bonds, and by virtue of the power conferred upon me in that respect by the said mortgage, expose to Public Sale and sell to the highest and best bidder by M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers, at the PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE, in the City of Philadelphia, on Thursday, the 27th day of September, A. D. 1866, upon the terms and conditions hereinafter stated, the whole of the said Mortgaged premises, viz.:—

The whole of that section of the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad, from the point of intersection with the Pennsylvania Railroad, at or near Tyrone Station, in Blair county, to the point of connection with the graded line of the said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad, known and designated as "The Intersection," being about three miles and one quarter from the Pennsylvania Railroad at Tyrone Station, as the same is now constructed, together with all and singular the railways, rails, bridges, fences, privileges, rights, and all real property of every description acquired by and belonging to said company, adjacent to or connected with, or on the line of said section of three and one quarter miles of road, and all the tolls, incomes, issues and profits to be derived and to arise from the same and all the lands used and occupied for railways, depots or stations between said points on said section of three and one-quarter miles with all buildings standing thereon or procured therefor.

AND GENERALLY,

All the lands, railways, rails, bridges, culverts, trestle works, tool houses, coal houses, wharves, fences, rights of way, workshops, machinery, stations, depots, depot grounds, works, masonry, and other superstructure, real estate buildings, and improvements of whatever nature or kind appertaining or belonging to the above mentioned property and to the said section of the said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad and owned by said Company in connection therewith.

The said section of the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad extending from the point of intersection of the said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad with the Pennsylvania Railroad to the point of connection with the graded line of the said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad, known [and as "The Intersection" is about 3¼ miles in length.

TERMS OF SALE.

$10,000 of the purchase money to be paid in cash when the property is struck off, and the balance within twenty days thereafter.

PAYMENT on account of the said balance of purchase money, to the extent of the dividend thereof payable on the bonds secured by the said mortgage and the matured coupons of said bonds, may be made in the said bonds or coupons; and if the dividend is less than the actual sum due upon the said bonds or coupons, the holders may retain possession of the said bonds and coupons, on receipting to the said Trustee for the said dividend and endorsing payment of the same on the said bonds or coupons.

Upon the purchase money being paid, as aforesaid, the said Trustee will execute and deliver a deed of conveyance of the premises to the purchaser or purchasers in pursuance of the power conferred upon him by the said mortgage.

Any further information in respect to said sale, or premises, may be had upon application to the undersigned Trustee, at the office of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, No. 238 S. Third street, Philadelphia.

JOHN EDGAR THOMSON, Trustee,
No. 238 S. THIRD Street.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street,
6 11 m3m Philadelphia.

NOTICE.

I, R. FRANKLIN RALEY, Trustee in a certain Indenture of Mortgage, of the property hereinafter described, executed by the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad Company to me as mortgagee in trust, to secure the payment of the principal and interest of bonds of said Company to the amount of $50,000, which mortgage is dated the 1st day of February, A. D. 1861, and recorded in the office for recording deeds, etc., in and for the county of Blair, on the 4th day of February, A. D., 1861, in mortgage book B, page 118, etc., and in the office for recording deeds, etc., in and for the county of Centre, on the 26th day of February, A. D., 1861, in mortgage book E, page 406, etc., do hereby give notice that default having been made for more than ninety days in the payment of the interest due and demanded on the said bonds, I will, in pursuance of the written request, to me directed, of the holders of more than $20,000 in amount of the said bonds, and by virtue of the power conferred upon me in that respect by the said mortgage, expose to public sale, and sell to the highest and best bidder, by M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers, at the PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE, in the city of Philadelphia on Thursday, the 27th day of September, A. D. 1866, upon the terms and conditions hereinafter stated, the whole of the said mortgaged premises and franchises, viz.:—

The whole of that section of the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad from Tyrone Station, Blair county, Pennsylvania, to Philipsburg, in Centre county, Pennsylvania, as the same is now constructed, together with all and singular the railways, rails, cross-ties, chairs, spikes, iron, timber, bridges, fences, together with all real property of every description acquired by and belonging to said Company appurtenant to said road and all the rights, liberties, privileges, and corporate franchises of said road and company and all the tolls, income, issues, and profits to be derived and to arise from the same, and all the lands used and occupied for railway depots and stations between said points, with all buildings standing thereon or procured therefor.

AND GENERALLY.

All the lands, railways, rails, bridges, culverts, trestle works, tool-houses, coal-houses, wharves, fences, rights of way, workshops, machinery, stations, depots, depot grounds, works, masonry, and other superstructure, real estate buildings, and improvements of whatever nature or kind appertaining or belonging to the above-mentioned property and to the said section of the said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad and owned by said Company in connection therewith, and all the rights, liberties, privileges, and corporate franchises of said road and Company.

The said section of the said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad extending from said Tyrone Station, Blair county, to and through the borough of Phillipsburg, in Centre county, is about 23⅝ miles in length.

TERMS OF SALE.

$10,000 of the purchase money to be paid in cash when the property is struck off, and the balance within twenty days thereafter.

Payment on account of the said balance of purchase money to the extent of the dividend thereof payable on the bonds secured by the said mortgage and the matured coupons of the said bonds, may be made in the said bonds or coupons; and if the dividend is less than the actual sum due upon the said bonds and coupons, the holders may retain possession of the said bonds and coupons on receipting to the said Trustee for the said dividend, and endorsing payment of the same on the said bonds or coupons.

Upon the purchase-money being paid as aforesaid, the Trustee will execute and deliver a deed of conveyance of the premises to the purchaser or purchasers, in pursuance of the power conferred upon him by the said mortgage.

Any further information in respect to the said sale or premises may be had on application to the undersigned Trustee, at his office, No. 42 South THIRD Street, in the city of Philadelphia.

R. FRANKLIN RALEY, Trustee,
No. 42 South Third street.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
6 11 m3m Nos. 139 and 141 South FOURTH Street.

TRUSTEES' SALE.

Whereas, THE GREAT WESTERN PETROLEUM AND REFINING COMPANY, of St. Louis, Mo., did, on the Twenty-third day of January, A. D. Eighteen hundred and sixty-six, convey to the undersigned, as Trustee, the lands and premises hereinafter described, to secure the payment of a certain promissory note, made by said Company, and bearing even date with said trust deed, for the sum of ten thousand three hundred dollars, payable to CHARLES W. FORD, or to his order, one day after the date thereof, with lawful interest; and also to secure the payment to said Ford of all other moneys which he might, from time to time advance to said Company, at its request, with interest.

And whereas, It was in and by said Trust Deed provided that, in case the said Company should make default in the payment of the moneys secured by said note, or in the payment of any other moneys thereafter to be advanced by the said Ford, with interest, that the said Trustee might proceed to sell the property in said deed described, or any part thereof, at public vendue to the highest bidder, at the east front of the Court House in St. Louis, for cash, first giving sixty days public notice of the time, terms, and place of said sale, by advertisement in some newspaper printed in St. Louis and in Philadelphia.

And whereas, Default has been made in the payment of the moneys secured by said deed, notice is therefore hereby given that the subscriber as such Trustee will, on the 7th day of September, A. D., eighteen hundred and sixty-six, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock P. M., at the east front of the Court House in St. Louis, Mo., sell at public vendue for cash to the highest bidder, the lands in said deed mentioned, and which are described as follows:—All that certain tract of land situate in the township of Harmony, county of Venango, and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to wit:—Beginning at a post at the northeast corner of the Herkimer Company's land, and thence extending south one and three-fourths degrees, west one hundred and seventy and seven-tenths rods to a post at the southeast corner of the Herkimer Company's land; thence south seventy and one-half degrees, east forty-one and seven-tenths rods to a post the southeast corner of the piece; thence north one and three-fourths degrees, east one hundred and eighty-three and four tenths rods to a post the northeast corner of the tract; then north eighty-eight and one-fourth degrees, west thirty nine and eight-tenths rods to the place of beginning, containing forty-four acres of land.

Date, June 21, 1866.
HAMILTON SPENCER,
6 29 110t Trustee.

MONUMENTS, TOMBS,

GRAVE-STONES, Etc.

Just completed, a beautiful variety of
ITALIAN MARBLE MONUMENTS,
TOMBS AND GRAVE-STONES.

Will be sold cheap for cash.

Work sent to any part of the United States.

HENRY S. TARR,
MARBLE WORKS,
1 4 wtm§ No. 710 GREEN Street, Philadelphia.

MEDICAL.

THE PERUVIAN
SYRUP

IS A PROTECTED SOLUTION OF THE

PROTOXIDE OF IRON,

A new discovery in medicine which

STRIKES AT THE ROOT OF DISEASE.

By supplying the Blood with its VITAL PRINCIPLE, OR LIFE ELEMENT—IRON.

This is the secret of the wonderful success of this remedy in curing

DYSPEPSIA, LIVER COMPLAINT, DROPSY, CHRONIC DIARRHŒA, BOILS, NERVOUS AFFECTIONS, CHILLS AND FEVERS, HUMORS, LOSS OF CONSTITUTIONAL VIGOR, DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER, FEMALE COMPLAINTS,

And all diseases originating in a

BAD STATE OF THE BLOOD,

Or accompanied by Debility or a low state of the system.

Being free from Alcohol in any form, its energizing effects are not followed by corresponding reaction, but are permanent, infusing strength, vigor, and new life into all parts of the system, and building up an Iron Constitution.

DYSPEPSIA AND DEBILITY.

From the Venerable Archdeacon SCOTT, D. D.
"DUNHAM, Canada East, March 24, 1865.

* * * "I am an inveterate Dyspeptic of more than years' standing."

* * * "I have been so wonderfully benefited in the three short weeks during which I have used the Peruvian Syrup, that I can scarcely persuade myself of the reality. People who have known me are astonished at the change. I am widely known, and can but recommend to others that which has done so much for me." * * *

A CASE OF 27 YEARS' STANDING CURED.

From INSLEY JEWETT, No. 15 Avon Place, Boston.

"I have suffered, and sometimes severely, for 27 years, from dyspepsia. I commenced taking the Peruvian Syrup, and found immediate benefit from it. In the course of three or four weeks I was entirely relieved from my sufferings, and have enjoyed uninterrupted health ever since."

One of the most distinguished Jurists in New England writes to a Friend as follows:—

"I have tried the PERUVIAN SYRUP, and the result fully sustains your prediction. It has made a new man of me; infused into my system new vigor and energy; I am no longer tremulous and debilitated, as when you last saw me, but stronger, heartier, and with larger capacity for labor, mental and physical, than at any time during the last five years."

An eminent Divine of Boston says:—

"I have been using the PERUVIAN SYRUP for some time past; it gives me new vigor, buoyancy of spirits, elasticity of muscle."

Thousands have been changed, by the use of this remedy, from weak, sickly, suffering creatures to strong, healthy, and happy men and women; and invalids cannot reasonably hesitate to give it a trial.

A pamphlet of 32 pages containing certificates of cures and recommendations from some of the most eminent physicians, clergymen, and others, will be sent FREE to any address.

See that each bottle has PERUVIAN SYRUP blown in the glass.

FOR SALE BY
J. P. DINSMORE, PROPRIETOR,
No. 36 DEY Street, New York.
AND BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

SCROFULA.

All Medical Men agree that IODINE is THE BEST REMEDY for Scrofula and all kindred diseases ever discovered. The difficulty has been to obtain a PURE SOLUTION of it.

DR. H. ANDERS' IODINE WATER

Is a Pure Solution of Iodine, WITHOUT A SOLVENT!!

Containing A FULL GRAIN to each ounce of water.

A MOST POWERFUL VITALIZING AGENT AND RESTORATIVE.

It HAS cured and WILL cure SCROFULA in all its manifold forms,

ULCERS, CANCERS, SYPHILIS, SALT RHEUM,

And it has been used with astonishing success in cases of RHEUMATISM, DYSPEPSIA, CONSUMPTION, FEMALE COMPLAINTS, HEART, LIVER, and KIDNEY DISEASES, etc.

Circulars will be sent FREE to any one sending their address.

Price $1·00 a bottle, or 6 for $5·00.

Prepared by Dr. H. ANDERS, Physician and Chemist.

FOR SALE BY
J. P. DINSMORE,
No. 36 DEY Street, New York.
AND BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

WISTAR'S BALSAM

OF

WILD CHERRY

HAS BEEN USED FOR NEARLY

HALF A CENTURY,

WITH THE MOST ASTONISHING SUCCESS, IN CURING
COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, SORE THROAT, INFLUENZA, WHOOPING COUGH, CROUP, LIVER COMPLAINT, BRONCHITIS, DIFFICULTY OF BREATHING, ASTHMA, AND EVERY AFFECTION OF

THE THROAT, LUNGS, AND CHEST.

CONSUMPTION,

Which carries off more victims than any other disease, and which baffles the skill of the Physicians to a greater extent than any other malady, often

YIELDS TO THIS REMEDY

When all others prove ineffectual.

AS A MEDICINE,

RAPID IN RELIEF, SOOTHING IN EFFECT, IN ITS OPERATION

IT IS UNSURPASSED!

While as a preparation, free from noxious ingredients, poisons, or minerals; uniting skill, science, and medical knowledge; combining all that is valuable in the vegetable kingdom; for this class of disease, it is

INCOMPARABLE!

And is entitled, merits, and receives the general confidence of the public.

SEYMOUR THATCHER, M. D.,
Of Herman, N. Y., writes as follows:—

"WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY gives universal satisfaction. It seems to cure a Cough by loosening and cleansing the lungs, and allaying irritation, THUS REMOVING THE CAUSE, INSTEAD OF DRYING UP THE COUGH, AND LEAVING THE CAUSE BEHIND. I consider the Balsam as good as any, if not the best Cough medicine with which I am acquainted."

From Hon. Judge SPRAKER, of Canajoharie, N. Y.

Gentlemen:—This is to certify that myself and family have used DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY for several years, and that I take great pleasure in recommending it in preference to anything of the kind for the purposes for which it is intended. In cases of *Asthma, Phthisis*, or Affections of the *Throat*, I have never met with anything equal to it.

Very respectfully, DAVID SPRAKER.

The Rev. JACOB SECHLER, of Hanover, Pa., Well known and much respected among the German population in this country, makes the following statement for the benefit of the afflicted:—

Dear Sirs:—Having realized in my family important benefits from the use of your valuable preparation—WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY—it affords me pleasure to recommend it to the public. Some eight years ago one of my daughters seemed to be in a decline, and little hopes of her recovery were entertained. I then procured a bottle of your excellent Balsam, and before she had taken the whole of the contents of the bottle there was a great improvement in her health. I have in my individual case, made frequent use of your valuable medicine, and have always been benefited by it.

JACOB SECHLER.

PRICE, ONE DOLLAR A BOTTLE.

FOR SALE BY
J. P. DINSMORE, No. 36 DEY Street, New York.
SETH W. FOWLE & SON, Proprietors, Boston.
And by all Druggists. 6 16s13t

GRACE'S

CELEBRATED SALVE

CURES CUTS, BURNS, SCALDS.

GRACE'S CELEBRATED SALVE
CURES WOUNDS, BRUISES, SPRAINS.
GRACE'S CELEBRATED SALVE
CURES BOILS, ULCERS, CANCERS.
GRACE'S CELEBRATED SALVE
CURES SALT RHEUM, ERYSIPELAS.
GRACE'S CELEBRATED SALVE
CURES CHAPPED HANDS, CHILBLAINS.
GRACE'S CELEBRATED SALVE
HEALS OLD SORES, FLESH WOUNDS, ETC.

It is prompt in action, removes pain at once, and reduces the most angry-looking swellings and inflammations, as if by magic—thus affording relief, and a complete cure.

Only 25 cents a box! (Sent by mail for 35 cents.)

FOR SALE BY
J. P. DINSMORE, No. 36 DEY Street, New York.
S. W. FOWLE & SON, Proprietors, Boston.
And by all Druggists, Grocers, and Country Stores.

MEDICAL.

VOX POPULI.

WRIGHT'S TAR SYRUP.

PRINCIPAL DEPOT,

No. 771 South THIRD Street

Price, $1·00 per Bottle; $5·00 for half-a-dozen.

The undersigned citizens take pleasure in cheerfully recommending the use of Wright's Tar Syrup for coughs, colds, consumption, whooping-cough, spotted fever, liver complaint, pains in the breast, bronchitis, inflammation, and restriction of air vessels in the lungs, etc. The remedy should be in every family:—

Charles C. Wilson, Forney's *Press* office.
Charles H. Graffen, *Sunday Mercury* office.
James Nolen, *Inquirer* office.
William F. Corbit, Associated Press.
William H. Carpenter, Fire Alarm and Police Telegraph, Fifth and Chesnut streets.
A. Randolph, Front and Lombard streets.
James W. Perrine, No. 1129 Charles street.
H. A. Davis, No. 323 Gaskill street.
John Woodside, No. 1331 Franklin street.
Robert Thompson, No. 1668 Walter street.
R. G. Marcy, No. 626 Franklin street.
J. Gebloff, No. 731 S. Second street.
John Seymour, No. 513 S. Front street.
E. W. Howard, No. 1 Dock street.
H. C. Bartlett, No. 327 S. Second street.
L. Bates, No. 665 Arch street.
Albert Martin, No. 417 S. Second street.
Mary Caldwell, No. 1082 Sansom street.
W. Thomas, No. 20 N. Fourth street.
T. M. Carthy, No. 19 Emeta's alley.
George Wilson, No. 236 Race street.
W. F. Brooks, No. 69 North Second street.
M. J. Bassett, No. 119 Canal street.
S. Seymour Rose, Bustleton.
Charles Rogers, No. 921 South street.
E. T. Welling, on Second and Quarry streets.
E. E. Thomas, No. 136 South Sixth street.
William Barns, No. 515 South Front street.
S. F. Santord, Opera Manager.
John Maginnis, rear of No. 134 North Second street.
Mrs. S. R. Choate, Newark, Del.

Mr. William B. Wright:—

SIR:—We take pleasure in recommending your TAR SYRUP (of which we have already sold considerable quantities) as a most excellent and efficacious remedy for the complaints set forth in your printed bill already submitted to the public. As a gratifying act to suffering humanity we will cheerfully recommend your preparation to all afflicted with diseases which it is designed to cure.

Yours, etc.,
DILKS & SON, Druggists,
N. E. corner Pine and Sixth streets.

For sale also at
JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN'S,
DYOTT & CO.'S,
And all principal Druggists and Dealers.

The subscriber would beg leave further to say that he is prepared to fill orders and forward the Syrup to any part of the country. Persons desiring other information by mail will inclose a postage stamp and answer will be returned as soon as the exigencies of business will admit. Address

WILLIAM B. WRIGHT,
3 20 No. 771 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

GLAD NEWS

FOR THE UNFORTUNATE.

BELL'S SPECIFIC REMEDIES

Are warranted in all cases, for the SPEEDY and PERMANENT CURE of all diseases arising from excesses or

YOUTHFUL INDISCRETION.

Emissions, Genital, Physical and Nervous Debility, Impotence, etc. etc.

NO CHANGE OF DIET IS NECESSARY.

They can be used without detection, and never fail to effect a Cure, if used according to instructions.

BELL'S SPECIFIC PILLS,

Price One Dollar per Box, or Six Boxes for Five Dollars; also, Large Boxes, containing Four Small, Price Three Dollars.

From four to six boxes are generally required to cure ordinary cases of Seminal Weakness, though benefit is derived from using a single box.

In Chronic Cases, and particularly when Impotence or Genital Debility with Nervous Prostration has affected the system,

BELL'S TONIC PILLS

Are recommended as the most Efficacious, Rejuvenating, and Invigorating Remedy in the world.

A Package Price Five Dollars, will last a month, and is generally sufficient.

In extreme cases of Debility and Impotence,

BELL'S EXTERNAL REMEDY,

Price Two Dollars, sufficient for a month, can be used to good advantage.

It gives Strength to the Organs and, with the Pills, will restore them to their normal condition.

A Pamphlet of 100 pages, on the ERRORS OF YOUTH, designed as a Lecture and Caution to Young Men, sent free. Ten Cents required to pay postage.

If you cannot purchase BELL'S SPECIFIC REMEDIES of your Druggist, take no other, but send the money direct to

DR. JAMES BRYAN, Consulting Physician,
No. 819 BROADWAY, New York.

And you will receive them by return of mail post paid, and free from observation.

For sale by DYOTT & Co., No. 232 N. SECOND Street. 6 11§

DR. HYLTON'S

Constitutional Renovator

FOR THE RAPID CURE OF

Incipient Consumption, and all Diseases Pertaining to Consumption,

SUCH AS

Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Croup, Bronchitis, and all Diseases of the Lungs and Respiratory Organs, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Loss of Appetite, Nervous Debility, with great Lassitude of the Muscular System, etc.

The success of this medicine in the cure of disease has withstood many critical tests in this country and elsewhere: its salutary effects on disease are widely disseminated, and require no effort to parry the prejudices of the skeptic.

"DR. HYLTON:—I take this opportunity to inform you that I consider you the greatest doctor on diseases of the lungs in the country. I had a spitting of blood, with large lumps of green matter; a violent pain in my breast and shoulders, a straining cough; and several of the most eminent physicians gave me up as a hopeless case of consumption. I tried all the remedies of the day and gained no relief but grew worse; when a friend advised me to try your Renovator, satisfying me that you were a regular graduate of the University of Pennsylvania and not a self-styled doctor. I used but nine bottles of your Renovator, and to the surprise of my friends, I am now a well man, and able to attend daily to my business.

"Any one needing further particulars of my case can call on me and be satisfied.

"NICHOLAS BILGER,
"No. 235 Race street."

Dr. Hylton is a regular graduate of the University of Pennsylvania. (His diploma can be seen at his office.) Examines Lungs without charge. Office, No. 411 VINE Street. 5 24 thsm2m

DYEING, SCOURING, ETC.

FRENCH STEAM SCOURING

ESTABLISHMENT,

No. 510 RACE Street.

We beg leave to draw your particular attention to our new French Steam Scouring Establishment, the first and only one of its kind in this city. We do not dye, but by a chemical process restore Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Garments to their original states without injuring them in the least, while great experience and the best machinery from France enable us to warrant perfect satisfaction to all who may favor us with their patronage. LADIES' DRESSES, of every description, with or without Trimmings, are cleaned and finished without being taken apart, whether the color is genuine or not.

Opera Cloaks and Mantillas, Curtains, Table Covers, Carpets, Velvet Ribbons, Kid Gloves, etc., cleaned and refinished in the best manner. Gentlemen's Summer and Winter Clothing cleaned to perfection without injury to the stuff. Also Flags and Banners. All kinds of stains removed without cleaning the whole. All orders are executed under our immediate supervision, and satisfaction guaranteed in every instance. A call and examination of our process is respectfully solicited.

ALBEDYLL & MARX,
12 mths§ No. 510 RACE Street.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR THE PURCHASE OF TWO YACHTS OR SAIL BOATS.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., July 9, 1866.

Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, will be received at this office until FRIDAY, 12 o'clock M., July 20, 1866, for furnishing the Quartermaster's Department with two (2) Yachts or Sail Boats of from twenty-five (25) to thirty (30) tons.

These boats to be in good condition and ready for immediate use.

Bidders will state price in writing and figures.

Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signature must be appended to the guarantee, and certified to as being good and sufficient security for the amount involved, by the United States District Judge, Attorney or Collector, or other public officer, otherwise the bid will not be considered.

The right is reserved to reject all bids not deemed of interest to the Government.

By order of
Brevet Brig.-Gen. GEORGE H. CROSMAN,
Assistant Quartermaster-Gen. U. S. Army,
HENRY BOWMAN,
7 9 10t Captain and Assistant Quartermaster.

PROPOSALS.

ANTHRACITE COAL FOR THE NAVY.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING,
June 30, 1866.

Sealed Proposals for furnishing Anthracite Coal for the Navy, to be delivered during the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1867, will be received at this Bureau until 10 A. M., 30th July, 1866.

These proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Anthracite Coal for Steamers," that they may be distinguished from other business letters.

The offer must be for the delivery of 40,000 tons, of 2240 pounds.

The coal must be of the best Buck Mountain or Black Heath, or of a kind equal to them in all respects, for the purpose intended, which equality will be determined by a Board appointed by the Secretary of the Navy after the reception of the bids.

The name of the coal proposed to be furnished must be stated in the offer.

It is to be delivered in lumps of suitable size for naval steamers, clean, of uniform quality, selected free from impurities, unmixed, of which the contractor will be required to furnish such evidence as will be satisfactory, and be subject to such inspection as to quality and quantity as the Department may direct. The coal must, in all respects, be satisfactory to the inspector or inspectors to be appointed by the Bureau, who will have the right of peremptory rejection.

The coal is to be delivered on board vessels, at such place in the port of Philadelphia as may be designated by the Bureau, and in such quantities and at such times as, in the opinion of the Bureau, the exigencies of the service may require, commencing when the vessel is reported ready to receive cargo; furnishing, if demanded, not less than one thousand tons per day, to be distributed to each vessel, as may be directed, until the loading is completed.

Proposals will be likewise received for the delivery of (12,000) tons of the same quality of coal to be delivered in the port of New York, on board vessels, as at Philadelphia.

In the case of failure to deliver the coal in proper quantity, of the proper quality, and at the proper time and place, the Bureau will reserve in the contract the right to purchase forthwith, at the contractor's risk and expense, that which may seem necessary to supply the deficiency.

Any demurrage or other charges to which the Navy Department may be subjected from delays in the prompt delivery of the coal by the contractors, will be deducted from their bills.

The price must be for the coal delivered on board vessels, on the terms and conditions above stated, at the contractor's risk and expense, and without extra charge of any kind.

The offer, as required by law, must be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, to the effect that they undertake that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into obligation, at such time as may be prescribed by the Bureau, with good and sufficient securities, to furnish the supplies proposed.

No proposition will be considered unless accompanied by such guarantee; and the Department reserves the right to reject all the offers, if considered to be to the interest of the service to do so.

Two or more sureties each, in a sum equal to the amount specified to be paid, will be required to sign the contract, and their responsibility will be certified by the Assessor of Internal Revenue of the District.

As additional and collateral security twenty per cent will be withheld from the amount of all payments, which reservation is not to be paid except by authority of the Secretary of the Navy, until the contract shall have been in all respects complied with; and the remaining eighty per cent, or other amount that may be due upon each bill, will, when a proper certificate is furnished by the inspector, and the bill approved by the Bureau, be paid by such navy agents as the contractor may name, within ten days after the warrants for the same shall have been passed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

It will be stipulated in the contract that if default be made in the delivery of coal, in the quantity or quality, and at the place and time directed by the Bureau, then and in that case, the contractor and his sureties will forfeit and pay to the United States, as liquidated damages, a sum of money not exceeding twice the contract price, which may be recovered from time to time, according to the act or acts of Congress in that case provided.

Bidders whose proposals shall be accepted, and none other, will be notified, and, as early as practicable, a contract will be transmitted to them which they will be required to execute within ten days after its receipt at the post office or navy agency named by them.

The form of offer, guarantee, and certificate is herewith given:—

FORM OF OFFER

I (or we), of ——, State of ——, hereby agree to furnish and deliver —— thousand tons of —— anthracite coal for steamers' use, at ——, at the rate of —— per ton of 2240 pounds, amounting to —— dollars, the whole in conformity with the provisions and terms of the advertisement of the 30th day of June, 1866, from the Navy Department, and hereunto appended.

Should my (or our) offer be accepted, I (or we) request to be informed at ——, and that the contract may be forwarded to ——, for signatures and certificates.

(Place.)
(Date.) (Signed) A. B.

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

We, the undersigned residents of ——, in the State of ——, and of ——, in the State of ——, hereby jointly and severally covenant with the United States, and guarantee that in case the foregoing bid of —— be accepted, —— will, within ten days after the receipt of the contract at ——, execute the same, with good and sufficient sureties for the delivery of the anthracite coal proposed, in compliance with the terms of the advertisement of the 30th of June, 1866 hereto appended, and under which it was made; and in case the said —— shall fail to enter into the contract aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said ——, and that which may be accepted.

Witness. (Signed), C. D.
(Place.) E. F.
(Date.)

FORM OF CERTIFICATE AS TO GUARANTORS

OFFICE OF THE ASSESSOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
FOR THE —— DISTRICT OF THE STATE OF ——.

Be it known, that on this —— day of ——, A. D., 18—, at my office above named, —— —— and —— ——, the guarantors named in the foregoing guarantee, and known to me as such, severally appeared and made oath that they are worth, respectively, above all indebtedness, the sums set against their several names as follows, viz.:—

—— ——, $——.
—— ——, $——.

And I hereby certify that by the books and records in this office it appears that said parties at the last annual assessment of internal revenue in this revenue district, to wit, on the —— day of ——, A. D., 18—, were assessed upon property and income of the following value, viz., The said —— ——, $——, the said —— ——, $——.

Witness my hand:— G. H., Assessor. [6 29 4t]

PROPOSALS FOR SALE OF WOOD.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON,
OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 14, 1866.

Sealed Proposals are invited at this office until 12 o'clock noon, MONDAY, August 6, 1866, for the purchase of (13,000) THIRTEEN THOUSAND CORDS OF GOVERNMENT WOOD, located as follows:—

(1400) FOURTEEN HUNDRED CORDS at the Kendall Green Wood Yard, on the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, about one mile from the depot of said road in this city.

This wood consists of about ONE THIRD (⅓) PINE and TWO-THIRDS (⅔) OAK, and is piled immediately along the track of the railroad.

(11,600) ELEVEN THOUSAND SIX HUNDRED CORDS at the Wood Yard, three-quarters of a mile north of Alexandria, on the line of the Washington, Alexandria, and Georgetown Railroad.

This wood consists of about TWO-THIRDS (⅔) PINE and ONE-THIRD (⅓) OAK, is piled along the track, and is distant about one-half of a mile from a wharf on the Potomac river, leading to which there is a direct and level road.

All of the wood offered for sale is of good or fair quality, and thoroughly seasoned.

Proposals will be received for quantities from (50) fifty cords and upwards, with privilege of taking all of either or both lots.

Payment to be made in Government funds, immediately after the opening of the bids, and upon measurement of the wood.

The right is reserved of rejecting any or all proposals deemed disadvantageous to the United States.

M. I. LUDINGTON,
Colonel and Chief Quartermaster,
7 16 18t Department of Washington.

MARSHAL'S SALE.—BY VIRTUE OF A writ of sale by the Hon. John Cadwalader, Judge of the District Court of the United States in and for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, to me directed will be sold at public sale to the highest and best bidder for cash, at the store of POWELL, SEIGER & CO., No. 127 N. FRONT Street, on WEDNESDAY, August 1, at 11 o'clock A. M.:—

5 barrels Killikinick Smoking Tobacco, 12 boxes Tobacco Scraps, 6 hogsheads Tobacco Scraps, 5 tierces Tobacco Scraps, 1 large Press, 1 Cutting Machine, 1 Stove and Pipe.

P. C. ELLMAKER,
U. S. Marshal Eastern District Pennsylvania.
Philadelphia, July 17, 1866. 7 17 tu th 6t

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Bankers' and Brokers' Tax.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF NEW YORK—Before Judge Nelson.—Luther C. Clark and others vs. Sylvester P. Gilbert and Sheridan Shook.—The bill is filed in this case against the defendants, who are the assessors and collectors of the Thirty-second Collection District of New York, under the Internal Revenue laws, for the purpose of restraining them from the assessment and collection of a tax claimed to have accrued against the plaintiffs as bankers, doing business as brokers, within said district, under the following circumstances:—

The plaintiffs have a license as bankers, and have from time to time received at their banking house stocks, bonds, and bullion for sale; and also have, during the same time, received bills of exchange and promissory notes for discount and sale; and did discount and sell the same on and for the account of the parties from whom received, and charged the customary compensation as bankers; and also during the time aforesaid did, at their banking house, lend and advance moneys to various parties on stocks, bonds, and bullion, and after such advances and loans did sell said stocks, bonds and bullion on account of the parties from whom the same were received, and to whom the moneys were lent and advanced, deducting from said sales the moneys so loaned and advanced, with the interest and customary charges as bankers; and also bought and sold stocks, bonds, etc., on their own account, and not on commission or for others. The tax claimed as having accrued out of the above dealings is one-twentieth of one per centum monthly on all the sales of the stocks, bonds, etc., under the ninety-ninth section of the act (13 U. S. St. p. 273), which imposes the tax on brokers, and "bankers doing business as brokers." The question in the case is, whether or not the plaintiffs in carrying on the aforesaid business under a banker's license are to be regarded as bankers doing business as brokers. The first subdivision of the seventy-ninth section (p. 251) enacts that bankers employing capital not exceeding $50,000 shall pay $100 for a license, and two dollars for every thousand over this amount, and then defines the term banker:—"Every person, firm, company, etc., having a place of business—(1) where credits are opened by the deposit or collection of money or currency, subject to be paid or remitted upon draft, check, or order; (2) where money is advanced or loaned on stocks, bonds, bullion, bills of exchange, or promissory notes; (3) where stocks, bonds, bullion, bills of exchange or promissory notes are received for discount or sale, shall be regarded a banker under this act." Besides the license fee exacted, the banker, under the one hundred and tenth section (page 277), pays a tax of one-twenty-fourth of one per centum monthly upon the average amount of deposits—one-twenty-fourth of one per centum monthly upon the average amount of the capital of his bank beyond the amount invested in the United States bonds—one-twelfth of one per centum monthly on the average amount of circulation, if issued by any bank—and in addition one-sixth of one per centum monthly on the amount of circulation beyond ninety per centum of the capital. The license fee and the above tax are the burdens imposed on the banker for the privileges conferred. Now, among these is the privilege of doing the business set forth in the bill of complaint, and to which we have referred at large; and yet it is claimed the plaintiffs are liable to the additional tax as brokers specified in the ninety-ninth section of the act. According to this construction the license or privilege of the banker would be of little value. He might, indeed, receive deposits and pay them out, advance or lend money on stocks, bonds, etc., but in case of default of repayment he must not sell the pledge to reimburse himself—he may receive stocks, bonds, etc., for discount or sale, but is not at liberty to sell. If he does, it is insisted he instantly becomes a broker, and liable to the broker's monthly tax, in addition to the banker's, which he has already paid. We cannot agree to this view of the act. On the contrary, we are satisfied the banker is, both by express terms as by necessary implication, empowered to carry on the business authorized under his license, to its practical and useful results. That, when he is authorized to lend or advance money on stocks, bonds, etc., he has the right, in case of default in the repayment, to convert the security into money by way of reimbursement—and, when authorized to receive stocks, bonds, etc., for sale, he may sell the same without, in either instance, making himself a broker. The United States vs. Fisk et al., decided at the last term, carried the privileges of the banker far beyond the present case; for it was there held that he could purchase and sell stocks, bonds, etc., for himself, and on his own account, under his license—a business not specified in the definition of a banker. That case, in effect, decided that any business which a banker could carry on, as such, did not fall within the ninety-ninth section of the act. The case of the plaintiffs, as set forth in the fourth paragraph of the bill, is, in substance, as follows:—That in carrying on their business as bankers they purchase stocks, bonds, etc., for others, but make the purchases in their own name, and advance their own money, and take the transfers in their own name, and hold the stocks as security for repayment by the person for whom purchased; and on receiving such repayment, interest, and customary charges, deliver the stocks, bonds, etc., as per agreement; or, in default of repayment, they sell the same to reimburse themselves. This business is not only outside of the business of a banker as defined by the act, but comes directly within that of a broker, and subject to the tax under the ninety-ninth section. But it is urged that if the plaintiffs, in any of their dealings in stocks, bonds, etc., are brought within the category of bankers doing business as brokers, their whole business as bankers is thereby brought within it, and subjected to the broker's tax; and this extraordinary proposition is supposed to be decided in the case above referred to. The ninth subdivision (page 252), declaring who shall be a broker, is as follows:—"Every person, firm, or company, etc. (except such as hold a license as a banker), whose business it is as a broker to negotiate purchases or sales of stocks, bonds, etc., shall be regarded as a broker." The exception takes the banker out of the category of broker, and to make it more clear what was intended by the exception, a proviso is added, "that any person holding a license as a banker, shall not be required to take out a license as a broker," meaning, obviously, that he may no business as a broker under his license as a banker. But surely there is nothing in the provision which thus permits the business both of a banker and broker to be carried on under the banker's license that suggests the idea, or gives any countenance to it, that dealing in both capacities merges the banker into the broker, so as to subject all his dealings to the broker's tax. The fair and natural inference would seem to be the other way, namely, that the broker is merged in the banker. But we suppose the reasonable and proper conclusion is, that although the license of the banker authorizes him to do the business of a broker without further payment of money, yet, so far as he may do that business he is to be regarded as a broker, and must pay the broker's tax. This, we think, is not only the natural conclusion and fair legal effect from the provisions of the law refeferred to, but is confirmed, as will be seen, by the language of the ninety-ninth section, imposing the tax on brokers, as follows:—"That all brokers and bankers doing business as brokers, shall be subject to pay the following duties," etc., clearly enough implying that the banker, besides carrying on his own business, may also engage in business as a broker; but in such cese, and as respects the business done as a broker, he must pay the tax imposed, over and above what he has already paid as a banker. This view of the statute was taken in the case of the United States vs. Fisk et al., and is stated in the opinion in a few words:—"Now, a banker," says Mr. Justice Grier, "pays a much higher license-tax than a broker, and is permitted to 'prosecute or carry on' the business or profession of a broker without paying any further license; but, if he prefers, he may not combine that business with his own." Without pursuing the case further, an injunction must issue in conformity with the above opinion. If any difficulty arises in the settlement of this order, it can be referred to me.

John E. Burrill and William M. Evarts for plaintiffs; Samuel G. Courtney, United States District-Attorney, for defendants.

Decision in a Great Cotton Case.

An important decision has been made by Judge Nelson in the United States Circuit Court of the Southern District of New York. A large quantity of abandoned cotton was in 1865 and 1866 seized in the State of Georgia by agents of the Treasury Department, and forwarded for sale on government account to Simeon Draper, Government agent for the sale of confiscated cotton. The claimants for the property moved to have the case removed for adjudication from the United States Circuit Court to the State Court. The motion was overruled, and the disposition of the cotton, sold under the Confiscation act of 1863, sustained by the Court.—*New York Herald.*

General Sherman and Secretary Chase at Dartmouth College.

HANOVER, N. H., July 18.—The corner-stone of the new Gymnasium building at Dartmouth College, endowed by William H. Bussell, of New York, was laid this afternoon in presence of a large concourse of people, who were addressed by Senator Patterson, newly elected United States Senator from New Hampshire. Chief Justice Chase was prevented from attending by indisposition. He is in town, as also General Sherman, and a multitude of people attracted by the distinguished visitors. The Commencement exercises take place to-morrow.

GENERAL GRANT'S LATE ORDER.—Brevet Major Paul R. Hambrick has been appointed Post Commander of Alexandria and vicinity, for the purpose of enforcing General Order No. 44, relating to the arrest and confinement of persons charged with offenses against officers, agents, citizens, and inhabitants of the United States, irrespective of color, in cases where the civil authorities have failed to make such arrests, or are unable to do so.—*Alexandria Journal.*

OIL STRIKE IN OHIO.—On the 4th of July oil was struck in the town of Salineville, Ohio, in a well sunk by a company of citizens of the town at a depth of 587 feet. The Cleveland *Herald* says the oil is of the very best quality, and the strike has produced great excitement in that vicinity. The well is now being tubed, when the value of the "strike" will be manifested.

—Professor Andrew D. White, of Syracuse, is the Phi Beta Kappa orator, and Hon. Gideon H. Hollister, of Litchfield, the poet for the coming Commencement at Yale.

SADDLES AND HARNESS.

THE OLDEST AND LARGEST
SADDLE AND HARNESS
MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENT IN THE COUNTRY.

LACEY, MEEKER & CO.,
No. 1216 CHESNUT STREET,
OFFER OF THEIR OWN MANUFACTURE:

BUGGY HARNESS, from		$22·50 to $150
LIGHT BAROUCHE	do	50 00 to 350
HEAVY do	do	75 00 to 500
EXPRESS, BRASS MOUNTED HARNESS		27·50 to 90
WAGON AND SELF-ADJUSTING		15·00 to 30
STAGE AND TEAM	do	30·00 to 50
LADIES' SADDLE,	do	12·00 to 150
GENTS do	do	8·00 to 7

Bridles, Mountings, Bits, Rosetts, Horse Covers, Brushes, Combs, Soaps, Blacking, Ladies' and Gents Travelling and Tourist Bags and Sacks, Lunch Baskets Dressing and Shirt Cases, Trunks and Valises.
4 9 6mrp No. 1216 CHESNUT ST.

HARNESS.

A LARGE LOT OF NEW U. S. WAGON HARNESS, 2, 4, and 6 horse. Also, parts of HARNESS, SADDLES, COLLARS, HALTERS etc., bought at the recent Government sales—to be sold at a great sacrifice Wholesale or Retail. Together with our usual assortment of

SADDLERY AND SADDLERY HARDWARE.

WILLIAM S. HANSELL & SONS,
2 1§ No. 114 MARKET Street.

REFRIGERATORS.

SCHOOLEY'S
NEW PATENT SELF-VENTILATING
AMERICAN
REFRIGERATOR,
PATENTED JANUARY 5, 1864,

Is the best and only perfect Self-Ventilating Preserver in the world! and will keep such articles as Vegetables, Fruits, Meats, Game, Fish, Milk, Eggs, etc. etc.,

LONGER, DRIER, AND COLDER, WITH LESS ICE,

Than any other Refrigerator now in use!

E. S. FARSON & CO.
6 20 1m Nos. 222 and 224 DOCK Street.

PROPOSALS FOR FURNISHING IRON AT THE WASHINGTON NAVY YARD.

PAYMASTER'S OFFICE, U. S. NAVY,
No. 260 F STREET, WASHINGTON, D. C.,
July 17, 1866.

Separate Sealed Proposals, to be endorsed "Proposals for Chain and Bar Iron," will be received at this office until SATURDAY, July 28, 1866, at 12 o'clock M., for the following articles, which are required for immediate use at the Washington Navy Yard, viz:—

200,000 (two hundred thousand) pounds Chain Links, 1½ inch diameter and 15 inches long.

90,000 (ninety thousand) pounds Chain Links, 1¼ inch diameter and 18¼ inches long.

40 000 (forty thousand) pounds Chain Links, 1 1-16 inch diameter and 13 inches long.

5000 (five thousand) pounds 3¼ inch round Bar Iron, refined.

2000 (two thousand) pounds 3⅜ inch round Bar Iron.

1500 (fifteen hundred) pounds 1½ inch round Bar Iron.

2000 (two thousand) pounds 2¼ inch round Bar Iron.

The above articles to be delivered at Washington Navy Yard, free of cost to the Government for freight or transportation, subject to inspection, and at the risk and expense of the party furnishing.

Sufficient guarantee for prompt delivery will be required of successful bidders.

CALVIN C. JACKSON,
7 19 6t Paymaster U. S. Navy.

ESTABLISHED 1795.

A. S. ROBINSON,
French Plate Looking-Glasses,
ENGRAVINGS PAINTINGS, DRAWINGS ETC
Manufacturer of all kinds of
Looking-Glass, Portrait, and Picture Frames to Order.
No. 910 CHESNUT STREET,
THIRD DOOR ABOVE THE CONTINENTAL,
PHILADELPHIA. 3 15§

PATENT WIRE WORK
FOR RAILINGS, STORE FRONTS,
GUARDS, PARTITIONS,
IRON BEDSTEADS, AND WIRE WORK,
In variety, manufactured by
M. WALKER & SONS:
3 20 6m8p No. 11 North SIXTH Street.

342 SOUTH STREET, M. D'ANCONA pays the highest price for Ladies and Gents' cast off Clothing. No. 342 SOUTH Street below Fourth. 6 6 6m

STEAM ENGINE PACKING

LUBRICATIVE PACKING,
FOR THE STUFFING BOXES OF
STEAM ENGINES.

An article recommended by all Railroad Company who have thoroughly tested it, and in general use by over *two hundred and fifty* Railroads, and on trial over five hundred others.

ADOPTED BY 20,000 STATIONARY ENGINES. It is a first-class article.

Seventy-Five Cents Per Pound.

Lubricative Packing Company
SOLE MANUFACTURERS,
723 CHESNUT Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

L. G. TILLOTSON & CO.
SOLE AGENTS,
26 DEY Street, New York.
SOLD BY DEALERS GENERALLY. 4 28 8p

MILLER'S STEAM ENGINE PACKING.—This is the muslin covered, shoddy filling, stuffing-box packing.
SIXTY CENTS PER POUND.
For sale by WILLIAM H. MILLER,
Sole Manufacturer for the United States,
Rear of 723 CHESNUT Street,
4 28 8p Philadelphia, Penna.

LUMBER.

1866.—FLOORING! FLOORING!!
FLOORING! FLOORING!!
5-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
4-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
5-4 VIRGINIA FLOORING.
4-4 VIRGINIA FLOORING.
5-4 DELAWARE FLOORING.
4-4 DELAWARE FLOORING.
ASH AND WALNUT FLOORING.
ASH AND WALNUT FLOORING.
STEP BOARDS.
RAIL PLANK.

1866.—PLASTERING LATHS!!
PLASTERING LATHS,
AT REDUCED PRICES.
AT REDUCED PRICES.

1866.—CEDAR AND PINE SHINGLES.
CEDAR AND PINE SHINGLES.
No. 1 LONG CEDAR SHINGLES.
No. 1 SHORT CEDAR SHINGLES.
WHITE PINE SHINGLES.
CYPRESS SHINGLES.
FINE ASSORTMENT FOR SALE LOW

1866.—LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!!
LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!!
RED CEDAR, WALNUT, AND PINE.
RED CEDAR WALNUT, AND PINE.

1866.—ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS
ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS
SEASONED WALNUT.
SEASONED WALNUT.
DRY POPLAR CHERRY, AND
OAK PLK. AND BDS.
MAHOGANY.
ROSEWOOD AND WALNUT VENEERS.

1866.—CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.
CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.
SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS.
AT REDUCED PRICES.

1866.—SPRUCE JOIST! SPRUCE JOIST!
SPRUCE JOIST! SPRUCE JOIST!
FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG.
FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG.
SPRUCE SILLS
HEMLOCK PLANK AND JOIST.
OAK SILLS.
MAULE BROTHER & CO.,
5 27 6mrp No. 2500 SOUTH STREET.

T. W. SMALTZ'S LUMBER YARD, N. E. corner FIFTEENTH and STILES Street OFFERS FOR SALE.
CHEAP FOR CASH.
Panel, 1st com., 2d com., 3d com., 4-4, 5-4, 6-8 8-4, White Pine, seasoned.
First and second quality Yellow (4-4 5-4) and White Pine (4-4) Flooring Boards.
First and second quality one and two sides Fence Boards.
Shelving Boards, Bass, Ash, Planks and Boards, White Pine Sills, all sizes, Step Boards, 4-4, 5-4.
Hemlock Joist and Scantling, from 12 to 28 feet long, all widths
Spruce Joist, Sills and Scantling.
Plastering Lath (English and Calais) Pickets.
Shingles, Chesnut Posts, etc
Mahogany, Walnut Plank and Boards.
All kinds of Building Lumber cut and furnished at the shortest notice, at the lowest price. 7 19 1m

J. C. PERKINS,
LUMBER MERCHANT
Successor to R. Clark, Jr.,
No. 324 CHRISTIAN STREET.
Constantly on hand a large and varied assortment of Building Lumber. 5 24 §

DENTISTRY.

THE GOVERNMENT HAVING granted me letters-patent for my mode of administering Nitrous Oxide Gas, by which I have extracted many thousands of Teeth without pain, I am justified in asserting that it is both safer and superior to any other now in use.
DR. C. L. MUNNS
5 21 6m No. 731 SPRUCE Street.

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J. W. SCOTT & CO.,
SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,
AND DEALERS IN
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
No. 814 CHESNUT Street,
FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL,"
8 26 §rp PHILADELPHIA.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM
SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.
PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
WINCHESTER & CO.,
8 24§ No. 706 CHESNUT Street

CIGARS AND TOBACCO.

A HINT TO TOBACCO CHEWERS

WEDDING-CAKE FINE CUT
TOBACCO.

The only FINE CUT TOBACCO ever manufactured in Philadelphia.

The Best in the Market.
EVERYBODY USES IT.
Manufactured from the Best Leaf.
SOLD EVERYWHERE. 6 11
Factory, S.E. corner BROAD and WALLACE Streets

THE AMERICAN BUREAU OF MINES,
No. 64 BROADWAY.
Mines, Mineral Lands, and Ores examined and reported upon. Competent Engineers furnished to Mining Companies.
Consultations afforded on all Mining, Metallurgical and Chemical Questions, at the office of the Bureau.
GEO. D. H. GILLESPIE, President.
DRAKE DE KAY, Secretary. 3 10 tuths rp

DRY GOODS.

SHETLAND SHAWLS.

Shetland Shawls, $3·50.
Shetland Shawls, $4·00.
Shetland Shawls, $5·00.
Sea-Side Shawls, $6 00 to $10·00.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,
6 26}
N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND MARKET.

LINEN LAWNS.

100 PIECES LINEN LAWNS AT 35 CENTS.
100 PIECES ORGANDY LAWNS, AT 25 CENTS.
50 PIECES FINE WHITE PIQUE AT 65 CENTS.
300 PIECES PLAIN AND PLAID MUSLINS.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,
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LINEN GOODS ONLY,
AT MILLIKEN'S
No. 828 ARCH Street.

NEW LINEN LAWN DRESSES.
NEW PRINTED SHIRTING LINENS.
TRAVELLING DRESS LINENS.
CORN COLORED LINENS.
FLAX COLORED LINENS.
BLOUSE LINENS.
LINEN DRILLS, Fancy and Plain.
LINEN DUCKS, Fancy and Plain.
LINEN CHECKS, for Boys' Wear.
IRISH SHIRTING LINENS, Best Makes.
SHIRT BOSOMS, Very Superior.
LINEN DAMASKS, by the Yard.
TABLE CLOTHS, All Sizes.
NAPKINS AND DOYLIES.
TOWELS, Great Variety.
LADIES' LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS.
GENTS' LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS.

Linen Buyers will always find the best assortment in the city, at

MILLIKEN'S LINEN STORE
6 9 stuth2m No. 828 ARCH Street.

CURWEN STODDART & BRO.

DRESS GOODS FOR HOT WEATHER,
[CLOSING AT REDUCED PRICES.]
Lawns, 25, 28, 31, and 37½c.
Broche Organdies, 30c.
Mousseline a Soit, 30 and 35c.
Black ground Grenadines, 37½c.
ALL STYLES OF SPRING AND SUMMER DRESS GOODS AT VERY LOW PRICES.
CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND Street,
7 18 3t Above Willow.

CAPE MAY
ATLANTIC CITY,
AND LONG BRANCH.
DREIFUSS & BELSINGER,
No. 49 North EIGHTH Street,
HAVE OPENED ON THE 14TH INST.,
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